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No. 2

TOPPED MARKET.

Turner McBain, of Columbia, Mo., topped the Chicago market this week, selling cattle at 8.35. Hogs sold up to 8.20.

CHARTER APPROVED

Court No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa., has approved the charter of the Philadelphia Livestock Association. The purpose of the corporation, it was stated, is to combine the dealers in livestock for the promotion of their trade.

DISEASE IN SPAIN

There is official intelligence of a violent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease amongst the herds of cattle in the Spanish valleys near Andorre, and it is feared that the herds in the adjacent French departments will be affected. The sheep in the Andorra are suffering from thrush.

GERMAN LEATHER TARIFF.

The Tariff Committee of the Reichstag adopted unchanged paragraphs 544 to 554 of the new bill, dealing with leather. The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, announced that he refused to accept the increased duties which the committee had placed on tanning materials, and that they must be reduced to the rates originally proposed.

SWIFT & CO. PURCHASE LAND.

Advices from Liberty, Mo., say: An attorney here who has been acting for unknown parties in the purchase of land in the Harlem bottoms stated this morning the purchases were for Swift & Co., for the new and larger packing houses and stock yards on the north side of the river. Land has been bought by these parties and the railroad companies at high prices during the last few months. A deed was filed this week transferring forty acres at \$1,000 per acre from H. L. Harmon to S. W. Hackley. It is said that a bridge across the Missouri river from the present packing house district in Kansas City to the Clay county side is contemplated. The deals for the Swift land were made by a representative of the company at St. Joseph.

MARGARIN PRODUCTS IN AUSTRIA

The law passed by the Austrian Parliament October 25, 1901, regulating the traffic in butter, cheese, lard, and their substitutes took effect this month. The object of the law is to protect the producer against fraud. The artificial butter made from oils and suet which has been sold by retail dealers as genuine butter can no longer be dealt in, except specifically and distinctly as margarin. All preparations of or from margarin must be labeled so as to show exactly what they are. The sale of mixtures of margarin and real butter is forbidden. To make recognition easier, 10 per cent. of margarin must be sesame oil, which can be easily detected chemically. The outer sign of the substitute must be a broad, red stripe, and in addition to this, an exact designation of the contents must appear on all wrappings and coverings.

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

The commercial agent for Canada in the Australia Commonwealth reports that New South Wales and Queensland are suffering from unprecedented drought. For seven years there has been a partial drought, which has considerably affected the interior, but this year it has spread to the eastern coastal districts. It is still spreading, and has reached portions of Victoria and South Australia. It is said that 40,000,000 sheep are slowly starving to death, and the best flocks are being preserved only by expensive hand feeding. The surplus of breadstuffs was early shipped out of the commonwealth in the anticipation that the harvest would yield many millions of bushels more than it did. As a consequence prices have greatly advanced, and have reached figures that make importation of some articles possible even under the existing high tariff, and if the drought continues will create a demand that will call for almost all lines of foodstuffs that will bear transportation. Canadians have, hitherto, not been successful in exploiting the Australian market. The business has chiefly gone to Americans, whose firms are thoroughly organized, and who secure best rates direct from the producer to their agents in Australia. Canadian boards of trade are now being called upon to take steps to secure the Australian trade for Canada.

PREPARED TALLOW DECISION

The following letter has been written by the Treasury Department to the Collector of Customs at New York:

The department is in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., submitting a report of the United States appraiser at your port, in which he expresses the opinion that on the strength of additional evidence, now at hand, he is satisfied that prepared tallow, similar to that covered by G. A. 5121 of April 12, 1902 (T. D. 23664), is properly an "alizerin assistant," and dutiable under paragraph 32 of the act of July 24, 1897, at 30 per cent. ad valorem. In order that the question may be again submitted for the consideration of the Board of United States General Appraisers, you are hereby directed to classify such merchandise as dutiable under paragraph 32 of the act of July 24, 1897, and to assess duties thereon at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

SMALL RUN PREDICTED.

While the cattle receipts at market during the month of June, 1902, show an increase of 17,912 head, or 18,375,455 pounds, live weight, over the previous month, it is no indication that this summer's run will approach that of last year. It will probably be many years before last summer's receipts are repeated. There is nothing to indicate that the receipts for July, August, September and October of the present year will be more than normal; in fact, it is the consensus of opinion that each month will fall considerably below normal.

It should be remembered that the abnormal run of last summer and fall, caused by the shortage of the corn crop, consisted largely of natives; in July of last year, when receipts were 282,000 head, only 26,000 were Texans. These were the largest receipts for July since 1892, when there were 305,000 head, of which 132,000 were Texans and Westerns. Recent statistics showing the supply of steers on April 15, 1902, in twenty-seven producing States, compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show an increase of over 200,000 head in Montana, and 11,000 head in Texas, but a decrease of over 1,000,000 head in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, the five principal feeding States.—Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal.

NEBRASKA CENSUS

The farms of Nebraska, June 1, 1900, numbered 121,525, and were valued at \$577,600,020. Of this amount \$91,054,120, or 15.8 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$486,065,900, or 84.2 per cent., the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$24,940,450, and that of livestock, \$145,349,587. These values, added to that of farms, give \$747,950,057, the "total value of farm property."

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values was as follows: Calves (under 1) 754,500, value \$8,757,661; steers (1 and under 2) 401,158, value \$9,303,685; steers (2 and under 3) 317,360, value \$10,991,720; steers (3 and over) 119,590, value \$5,690,337; bulls (1 and over) 51,791, value \$2,567,438; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over) 674,025, value \$20,552,720; lambs (under 1) 175,323, value \$330,358; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 279,073, value \$1,102,871; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 56,877, value \$245,269; swine (all ages) 4,128,000, value \$18,660,932.

The value of all livestock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$145,349,587. Of this amount, 44.9 per cent. represents the value of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 25.2 per cent., that of horses; 12.9 per cent., that of swine; 11.8 per cent., that of dairy cows; 2.2 per cent., that of mules; 1.6 per cent., that of poultry; 1.2 per cent., that of sheep; and 0.2 per cent., that of all other livestock.

At the time of the enumeration the prices of all neat cattle were high owing to the great demand for beef cattle then prevalent. Nearly 70 per cent. of the value of animal products in 1899 was received from the sale of live animals.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$53,530,861, or 42.9 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of all farmers reporting livestock, 94,486, or 79.4 per cent., report sales of live animals, the average receipts per farm being \$518.83. Animals slaughtered are reported by 93,874 farmers, or 78.9 per cent. of all those reporting livestock. The average value per farm was \$48.03. In obtaining these reports, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farmer a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the year.

Lancaster, Saline, Saunders, Gage, and Otoe counties each reported more than a million dozen eggs produced in 1899, while the production for the state was 41,132,140 dozens, an increase of 76.5 per cent. over that of 1899. Of the \$7,567,046 given as the value of poultry products, 53.8 per cent. represents the value of eggs, and 46.2 per cent., that of poultry raised in 1899.

ALASKA

A million dollars a month is the estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics of the present value of the market which "frozen Alaska" offers to the producers and manufacturers of the United States.

"Commercial Alaska in 1901" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In it are presented some striking figures about this (until recently) little explored and little understood territory of the United States. By reason

of the application of modern systems of travel and transportation, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days of travel by modern ocean steamers from Seattle, among the islands and along the coast which forms the southeastern extension of Alaska, lands the traveler at Skagway; twelve hours by rail over the mountains carries him to the head waters of the Yukon where comfortable and well equipped river steamers carry him to the gold field of central Alaska or down the Yukon river, which is navigable for more than 2,000 miles at this season of the year. From the mouth of the Yukon another comparatively short trip, by steamer, carries him to Cape Nome—the latest and greatest of the gold fields of Alaska.

RUSSIAN MEAT IN ENGLAND.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Russia has fully decided to attempt the export of meat to England, and, if desired, live stock. At a conference on the subject at Moscow, the Assistant Minister of Finance, M. Kevalovsky, declared that the Government was prepared to assist financially in launching that branch of export trade. A Government official will probably be manager of the export syndicate. Slaughter houses at Libau, on the Baltic, and a regular line of cold-storage steamers to England are among the prerequisites. M. Kavalovsky hopes a market can be found for 80,000 head of cattle. It is also proposed to export 26,000 tons of pork, besides fowl. The ships and slaughter houses will cost \$900,000, it is estimated, of which the Government will probably advance \$500,000. The Siberian butter export trade has already been successfully launched, cold-storage butter trains being forwarded ahead of ordinary freight to Riga, where cold-storage steamers load for England.

MEAT RATES READJUSTED

The rates on packing-house products from the Missouri river to Chicago both for local and for export business, were, according to the promise made by the representatives of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission last May, readjusted last week. The rates on packing-house products from Missouri river points to Chicago had been made less than the rates on livestock, according to the complaint of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, and the representatives of the roads were called upon to meet the complaint.

At the hearing it was represented to the commissioners that the rates in question had been put in, but that there was a reasonable chance for an adjustment being made that would remove the objection after July 1.

The roads, or at least some of them, had contracts with packing-house men on the Missouri river for the objectionable rates, and these contracts expired with the last day of June. These out of the way, the railroad representatives thought there would be a certainty of the trouble being remedied, and on this presentation of the situation an adjournment of the inquiry was had to June 15. When June 15 came around there was a further adjournment of the hearing, and this further delay was based on the satisfactory showing of affairs at that date.

The Chicago Livestock Exchange people contended that the rate on packing-house

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to July 2—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	2,200,000	2,165,000
Kansas City.....	670,000	1,260,000
Omaha	760,000	815,000
St. Louis.....	368,000	620,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	565,500	648,000
Indianapolis	332,000	395,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	52,000	102,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	92,000	144,000
Cincinnati	139,000	180,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	129,000	183,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	135,000	157,000
Sioux City, Ia.....	308,000	202,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	200,000	188,000
Louisville, Ky	84,000	111,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	142,000	148,000
Detroit, Mich.....	85,000	85,000
Wichita, Kan.....	33,000	100,000
Nebraska City, Neb.....	82,000	86,000
Bloomington, Ill.....	28,800	36,500
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	27,000	35,600
Above and all other.....	6,825,000	8,015,000

—Price Current.

DEAL ONLY IN CATTLE

L. A. Allen and James R. Hawpe, comprising the L. A. Allen Cattle Company, rooms 267-69 Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., will try a new experiment at the stockyards. It announces in thousands of circulars that it will devote its attention exclusively to the buying and selling of cattle on commission. Both members of the firm are lifetime cattlemen and have had 25 years' experience on the market. Mr. Allen declares his firm the only one at any market giving attention to the cattle department. Mr. Allen is well known among cattlemen in the West, having attended every convention of importance in the West in the past 20 years. He has frequently championed the interests of cattlemen before the Department of Agriculture and Congress.

products from the Missouri river to Chicago added to the Chicago to the Atlantic rate, making the through rate from the river to the seashore, was less than the combined rate on livestock from the Missouri river territory to Chicago and the rate on packing-house products from Chicago to the Atlantic.

This condition made it cheaper to ship live stock from out in Iowa to the river packing-houses and then ship the product back over the same ground through Chicago to the export ports than it was to ship the live animals to the Chicago packing-houses and send the products of the houses from there east.

It was alleged that these rates were in violation of the rule made by the commission several years ago which requires that factory products shall be charged at least as high a rate as the raw material. The rates being made on packing-house products from the Missouri river to Chicago under the low-rate contracts was 18 cents, while the local rate on live stock was 23 cents. The re-adjusted rate on both livestock and packing-house products is 23 cents from the river to Chicago.

An equalization of the rates, whether by the raising of the finished product rate or the lowering of that on the livestock, will presumably remove the objection of the Livestock Exchange that it works as a discrimination against Chicago packing-houses.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business June 30, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, bbls....	47,680	62,083
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901	379	986
Mess pork, Winter pkd. (old), 1899-1900 .....	.....	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	30,064	34,722
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs....	46,070	47,193
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901	.....	.....
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900	.....	.....
Other kinds of lard...	14,764	8,498
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	22,861,859	22,200,213
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs	127,203	1,322,184
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	4,277,404	2,480,884
Extra short rib middles	4,185,303	6,649,140
Long clear middles, lbs.	226,007	335,229
Dry salted should'rs, lbs.	644,568	857,885
Sweet pickled should'ers, lbs.	1,838,157	2,863,115
Sweet pkld. hams, lbs.	33,718,685	34,238,743
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	9,848,727	12,129,472
Sweet pkld. bellies, lbs.	10,160,519	13,415,754
Sweet pickled California or pic. hams, lbs.	7,254,877	8,150,068
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	1,773,723	2,649,457
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	11,184,169	12,222,199
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	12,852,705	16,675,648
Total cut meats, lbs.	120,962,906	136,207,901
Average weight of hogs received June, 223; June, 1901, 231; June, 1900, 228.		

KANSAS CITY.

Following were the stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business, June 30, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	.....	30
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,853	5,660
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	941	4,349
Other kinds lard, tcs...	4,991	7,579
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,464,813	10,932,897
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,745,462	4,389,287
Extra short clear middles, tcs.	2,646,724	6,613,958
Long clear middles, tcs. ....	.....	10,348
Dry salt shoulders....	2,502,294	2,197,820
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,648,688	4,113,918
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	304,821	1,300,725
S. P. hams, lbs.	13,987,191	17,184,320
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,909,680	6,680,576
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	3,624,132	4,304,846
S. P. skinned hams, lbs	2,589,190	3,037,005
Other cut meat, lbs.	5,101,298	9,845,579
Total cut meats, lbs.	43,524,293	70,611,270

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1902.	June, 1901.
Received	169,517	329,540
Shipped	1,962	14,775
Driven out	167,904	317,227
Average weight	198	205

SOUTH OMAHA.

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business June 30, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	June 30, 1902.	June 29, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	.....	114
Other kinds bbl'd. pork.	1,404	487
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	2,860	3,217
Other kinds lard, tcs...	1,875	2,453
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,840,317	6,853,816
Short clear middles, lbs.	599,225	1,647,889
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	3,450,940	3,495,869
Extra S. R. middles, lbs	1,593,194	4,216,575
Long clear middles, lbs.	168,588	10,574
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	918,687	834,953
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	525,852	1,395,502
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,943,917	14,146,080
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,608,993	3,667,014
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,144,453	3,510,250
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,094,138	3,031,064
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,075,688	4,418,271
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,919,343	2,906,249
Total cut meats, lbs.	38,783,335	50,134,106

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1902.	June, 1901.
Received	238,595	204,056
Shipped	37,949	.....
Driven out	200,646	203,842
Average weight	232	242

ST. JOSEPH.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business June 30, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.
Mess pork (new), made since Oct. 1, '01, bbls	.....	.....
Mess pork (old), made before Oct. 1, 1901, bbls. ....	.....	.....
Irreg. mess pork, bbls.	.....	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	550	116
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs.	2,054	5,900
P. S. lard, made from Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901, tcs. ....	.....	1,542
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, tierces .....	.....	.....
Other kind of lard, tcs.	500	1,076
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—		
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	3,700,605	10,029,638
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—		
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,871,468	4,280,483
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	1,277,833	1,574,671
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	712,731	222,907
Long clear middles, lbs.	.....	26,365
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	810,506	1,715,688
Sweet pkld. hams, lbs.	7,885,262	7,923,194
Sweet pickled should'ers, lbs.	390,100	677,036
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,446,659	2,694,855
Sweet pkld. bellies, lbs.	2,950,407	3,730,101
Sweet pickled Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,411,126	1,382,576

Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	452,000	345,023
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	2,298,858	1,345,920
Other cuts meats, lbs.	3,668,655	4,070,552

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1902.	June, 1901.
Received	171,635	192,301
Shipped	17,398	495
Driven out	154,772	191,762
Average weight, lbs.	224	229

MILWAUKEE.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business June 30, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.
Mess pork, Winter pkd. (new), bbls.	13,444	5,793
Mess pork, Winter pkd. (old), bbls.	208	.....
Mess pork, Winter pkd. bbls. ....	.....	1,311
Other kinds barreled pork, bbls.	2,452	3,774
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	339	4,226
Other kinds lard, tcs...	1,008	539
Short rib middles, lbs.	297,853	1,834,714
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	474,335	327,762
Short clear midd's, lbs.	12,235	470,503
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	653,005	153,816
Long clear middles, lbs.	4,742	7,760
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	95,364	251,624
Sweet pickled should'ers, lbs.	288,350	410,140
Sweet pkld. hams, lbs.	6,294,000	3,087,900
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,626,446	1,958,965
Sweet pkld. bellies, lbs.	735,250	310,870
Sweet pickled Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	274,600	575,000
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	156,600	531,900
Other cuts meats, lbs.	2,407,200	4,470,523

LIVE STOCK AT KANSAS CITY.

Following were the comparative receipts of live stock at Kansas City for June:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.			
1902.....	110,170	169,517	85,927
1901.....	122,368	327,540	79,231

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.			
1902.....	41,643	1,962	27,760
1901.....	34,484	14,775	13,506
Consumed in Kansas City:			
1902.....	63,333	167,904	55,440
1901.....	88,256	317,227	64,883

Receipts for six months:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.			
1902.....	620,926	1,224,367	370,951
1901.....	765,373	1,955,002	503,624

LIVE STOCK AT OMAHA.

Following were the comparative receipts of live stock at Omaha for June:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.			
1902.....	47,437	241,437	60,701
1901.....	47,312	204,056	43,235

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year.			
1902.....	13,598	37,949	18,574
1901.....	6,708	.....	4,595
Consumed in South Omaha:			
1902.....	32,349	200,646	38,435
1901.....	38,874	213,842	35,461
Receipts for six months:			
1902.....	364,793	1,331,423	418,859
1901.....	341,633	1,219,599	511,145

INDIAN TERRITORY CENSUS

The farms of Indian Territory, June 1, 1900, numbered 45,505, and were valued at \$46,863,440. Of this amount, \$7,675,190, or 16.4 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$39,188,250, or 83.6 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$3,930,480, and of livestock, \$41,378,695. These values, added to that of farms, give \$92,181,615, the "total value of farm property."

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 236,095, value \$2,094,135; steers (1 and under 2) 155,398, value \$2,249,419; steers (2 and under 3) 194,281, value \$4,131,108; steers (3 and over) 354,530, value \$9,644,850; bulls (1 and over), 12,198, value \$463,966; cows and heifers not kept for milk, (2 and over) 336,441, value \$7,002,833; lambs (under 1) 4,357 value \$7,128; sheep (ewes 1 and over) 8,318, value \$19,747; sheep (rams and wethers 1 and over) 4,330, value \$11,119; swine (all ages) 650,255, value \$1,906,200.

The total value of livestock on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, was \$41,378,695. Of this amount, 65.2 per cent. represents the value of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 15.0 per cent., that of horses; 7 per cent., that of mules; 6.4 per cent., that of dairy cows; 4.6 per cent., that of swine; 1.3 per cent., that of poultry; and .5 per cent., that of all other livestock.

The value of the animal products of the territory in 1899 was \$10,777,571, or 38.9 per cent. of the value of all farm products, and 46.4 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 84.0 per cent. represents the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 14.0 per cent., that of dairy products; 11.8 per cent., that of poultry and eggs; and 0.2 per cent., the value of wool, mohair, goat hair, honey, and wax.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$7,972,846, or 28.8 per cent. of the value of all farm products. Sales of live animals were reported by 20,005 farmers, or 44.6 per cent. of all reporting livestock, the average receipts per farm of those selling livestock being \$320.71. Of all farmers reporting livestock, 28,473, or 63.5 per cent., reported animals slaughtered, the average value per farm being \$54.69.

NORTH DAKOTA CENSUS

The farms of North Dakota, June 1, 1900, numbered 45,332 and were valued at \$198,780,700, of which amount \$25,428,430, or 12.8 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$173,352,270, or 87.2 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$14,055,560, and of livestock, \$42,430,491. These values, added to that of farms, give the "total value of farm property," \$255,266,751.

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values was as follows: Calves (under 1) 156,420, value \$1,540,116; steers (1 and under 2) 92,234, value \$1,866,101; steers (2 and under 3) 69,920, value \$2,073,268; steers (3 and over) 25,531, value \$971,168; bulls (1 and over) 10,342, value \$476,817; cows and heifers not kept

for milk (2 and over) 108,146, value \$3,425,103; lambs (under 1) 230,515, value \$381,406; sheep (ewes 1 and under 2) 240,273, value \$1,193,611; sheep (rams and wethers 2 and over) 111,164, value \$412,119; swine (all ages) 191,798, value \$930,470.

The total value of all livestock on farms and ranges June 1, 1900, was \$42,430,491. Of this amount, 53.6 per cent. represents the value of horses; 27.6 per cent., the value of all neat cattle other than dairy cows; 9.6 per cent., that of dairy cows; 4.7 per cent., that of sheep; 2.2 per cent. that of swine; and 2.3 per cent., that of all other livestock.

Stock raising forms a very important part of the agriculture of North Dakota. The decade of greatest development was presumably that from 1870 to 1880, as during that period the numbers of all kinds of domestic animals in Dakota territory increased from ten to thirty times. Both sheep and swine show large increases over the numbers reported in 1890, the gain in the number of sheep being 230.9 per cent., and that for swine, 108. per cent. A comparison of the poultry report for 1900 with that for 1890 shows large increases for all kinds of fowls, notwithstanding that in 1900 no fowls under three months old were reported, while in 1890 no such limitation was made.

The value of animal products in 1899 was \$10,211,677, or 15.9 per cent. of the value of all farm products and 18.9 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of the above amount 53.6 per cent. represents the value of animals sold and slaughtered on farms; 27.9 per cent., that of dairy products; 13.5 per cent., that of poultry and eggs; and 5.0 per cent., that of wool, mohair, goat hair, honey, and wax.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms is 10.1 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of all farms reporting livestock, 18,551, or 43.2 per cent., report sales of live animals, the average receipts being \$210.34 per farm. Of all farms reporting livestock, 25,582, or 59.5 per cent., report animals slaughtered, the average value per farm being \$61.51.

OPENING FOR CATTLE.

Frank P. Bicknell, special agent and agricultural explorer of the Agricultural Department, writing from Buenos Ayres to the Bureau of Animal Industry, says that if it is possible for some of the breeders of the United States to send some really first-class animals to that place now is a good time to do so, as British cattle have been barred, owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England.

The cattle must arrive in Buenos Ayres not later than Aug. 1, so as to have time to get in condition before the opening of the great animal show of the rural society, which begins in Buenos Ayres Sept. 14, and lasts five days. This show brings out the best animals in the country, and is for pure bred stock only. At this time all the best sales of the year are made, both on the show grounds and in the large auction houses in the city. Representatives of some of the principal houses there say a few good animals from the United States may be sold, but it is useless to send anything but the very best.

TO ENCOURAGE CATTLE INDUSTRY

President Palma has sent a project to congress for the encouragement of the horse and cattle industry in Cuba. The President's plan, among other things, provides for the admission duty free of Jersey, Devon, Hereford, Porto Rican, Argentine, Durham and Guernsey cows and bulls for breeding purposes. Cattle from Florida weighing over 550 lbs. are to pay a duty of \$2.50. The duty on cattle from Venezuela and Colombia weighing over 800 lbs., is fixed at \$8 a head, and cattle from Mexico weighing over 700 lbs. are to pay \$7. Cattle weighing less than the above specified weights will pay a duty of \$2 a head. In a preamble to President Palma's project Emilio Terry, the minister of agriculture, sets forth that at present 300,000 head of cattle, worth \$9,000,000, are consumed annually in Cuba, and that the hides of these animals are worth \$1,500,000. Under the proposed plan the duties are so arranged as to encourage the importation of lean cattle to be fattened in Cuba.

FENCE QUESTION AGAIN.

Delegate Rodey of New Mexico had a conference with President Roosevelt to present the side of the cattlemen in the Western land grazing cases. The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the taking down of the fences erected on the public lands by cattlemen, inclosing large areas for their private use. The cattlemen have asked a temporary withholding of the official order so far as "drift fences" are concerned. These are barriers erected at distances of about twenty-five miles, to prevent the great herds from wandering beyond their accustomed grazing grounds. Mr. Rodey's request, on behalf of his constituents, will be taken under consideration, but no official assurance could be given him that the enforcement of Secretary Hitchcock's order would be delayed. However, on the plea that a hardship would result to the great interests involved if the law should be literally and immediately enforced, Delegate Rodey's request may gain successful action.

HIDES AND SKINS IN BAHIA

The trade in these articles has suffered very much during the year, chiefly because the raisers of cattle lost many animals during the drought that now they are trying to increase their herds, and only sell or slaughter when they need money. The export trade in hides has also suffered as a result of the increased value of the paper milreis, which has materially lessened the amount that can be offered by the exporter. On the other hand, the native tanner is in a position to pay a higher milreis price and is buying great numbers of hides and making common leather, which meets with ready sale at a large profit. Heretofore the native tanners have been content with "refugo" hides, but now the price enables them to buy prime stock. As a result of this altered condition an American export hide firm has opened a tannery for the commoner kinds of leather and has figured that it will more than treble the profits of the export trade.

THE FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

[Taken from the writer's unpublished diary made while officially investigating the sheep, cattle and rabbit conditions in the "Western Back Blocks" of the Darling River Country, Australia.]

At 9:15 p. m. we pulled in at Bellilla station on the left bank of the river. This run is the property of Messrs. Churnside & Co., of Melbourne, cuts an average of 1,000 bales of wool annually and is managed by Mr. McLarty. It has a pleasing old homestead. We are invited to the house, where those who have a personal feeling that a dry season is on enjoy a "wee drop o' Presbyterian wine"—Walker's brand. When I went over the trials and troubles of the stations above the gentlemanly host substantially said, "Them's mine." He was right. I could smell the dust, but saw no grass.

Here Esau, and Allen, and I and—but never mind. We separate and lose each other. The skipper has had a "corroboree" with some one and I am changed into a proper cabin. Late in the night I woke with a red-hot "night horse." I chased Dore's whole gallery in my lurid gleams and was enjoying the fantasies when daylight broke through my eyes and revealed the fact that my feet were planted against the sizzling smokestack of the engine. This inferno funnel runs through my room, and is a great conductor of mental scenes when connected with one's brains. I now wonder if the famous artist who conjured the scenes of Dante's pen ever excited his weird and romantic imagination by cuddling a warmbreasted smoke funnel with the soles of his feet, in his dreams. It is early morning. Our steamer lay tied up. I didn't seek the cause. The air was pinching cold just then. I have no chair in my cabin. I hang my clothes on the floor, and then sit down, having first taken my hat up and hung it on my head.

My brain has been singing, too. When I awake I find that my head has been carrying the refrain of a kind of Chinese "Ta-la-li-bumble-de-lay." It resembles jargon which the engine's works are saying. I pulled myself awake several times last night, but I am not enjoying myself as a sleeper. I feel like I haven't been having a good time. The boat is all right. I am not yet settled to sea-faring life on a narrow, twisted river. I am playing worm this morning—not getting up very early. "The early bird," therefore, has the whole of the outside to himself.

It is Sunday, the day is dry and lovely, with light clouds high up, and no wind, so the "sizz-see-sizz-see" of our exhaust pipe is about all that breaks the early stillness, save now and again the voice of a crow startling the air with the shrill crack in his voice. A few friendly ducks hug the banks of the river ahead of us. Otherwise we glide alone over the still water and embroid our ripple on its undisturbed face. At 11 a. m. we drew alongside the bank under station homestead. It is the property of Messrs. Reid & Co. Mr. Reid lives here himself with his family. He has 230,000 acres of land in this run. On it he carries 30,000 sheep, or about 8 acres to the sheep. The garden plot in its wire enclosure at the house, looks like a little paradise with its trees of oranges, peaches, lemons,

grape vines, three feet high, cauliflowers, cabbage, tomatoes, and various other fruits and vegetables. There are orange trees here on this arid waste and desolation 20 feet high. They carry about 3,000 oranges. One tree bore good oranges 13 inches in girth. This seems a strange sight with nothing else green in view. The transformation of this luxurious growth has been effected by irrigation. The water is raised from the river with a vertical whip by horsepower, and carried throughout by trenches. To let the eye wander at will and ad infinitum over the vast barrenness which stretches to the view and then swing it around suddenly on to this beauty spot you think you were revelling in a wild dream, or are now doing so. The fruit from the trees yonder is so sweet and tasty; far excels the fruit I gathered when sampling the extensive orchards around Panamatta and the Balkan Hills at Sydney, New South Wales, or in California. Apples, perhaps, would be the missing quantity in the catalogue of this climate. I think it too warm for a firm, sweet, good apple.

Mr. Reid found the chat about fruit and irrigation more of a relief than he did the sad, tired, worn, threshed out and eaten out drouth and the nauseous rabbit question.

"There's the whole question before you," he said, pointing to the flat plain before me, "Look at that."

So it was. It symbolized the whole question—not a vestige of food, not a sheep, not a rabbit, and miles rolled away in grassless barrenness to the horizon. The annual government rent was all that now grazed on those millions of acres of foodless country, and that rent seemed to have a rising tendency.

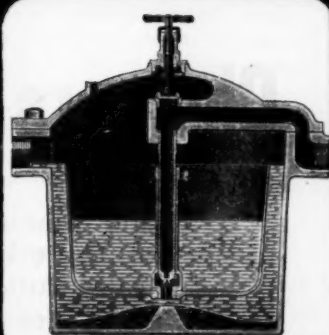
I buried my teeth into an orange and let my thoughts drift through it to the broad theme and possibilities of irrigation here, and I keep the theme alive with a fresh orange as we wave adieu to the kindly bon voyage of station folk.

Christmas Rocks

One hour's steam from Tentinnology brings you to the bete noir of the river pilot. It is a place called "Christmas Rocks." These rocks consist of a basalt reef running across the river, at places on which a couple of sandbanks have collected. Trees have grown up on these. In the left channel rests the wreck of the steamer "Combaroona." She stranded here on one of these hidden rocks and went down to stay. The blocking of the channel was complained of to the Ministry. As a result, the mayor of Wilcannia was authorized to blow up the wreck. He and Mr. Town Clerk Stanbury came down, loaded things generally with dynamite and fired off the charge. The explosion only blew up the engine and boiler. That's all. With the new hole in her bottom the Cambaroona sits better and blocks that channel still more effectively. The rock is there also, and the old craft has set it for three years against all odds, like a silent house of warning.

After the explosion a big shower of rain fell. This was the cause of the now noted wire from Sydney asking if dynamite was causing rain up there at "Christmas Rocks."

STURTEVANT STEAM TRAPS



For high or low pressure steam
Perfect construction
Absolute separation
of water from steam

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
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170

The government sent up more dynamite and ordered more rain.

"When asked for the reason for the name "Christmas Rocks," the captain said: "Well, I'll tell you. Some years ago there was a religious captain on the Darling named Johnson. He was always praying and talking Scripture. He came along by here one Christmas Day. He was as "full as a tick," singing "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." Just then he planted his craft, the "Jolly Miller," right on these rocks. She went down. The rocks were then named as above.

The rocks seem doubtful if the "cleft" was for him only. They have been cleaving at pretty nearly every boat that comes this way, and catches one now and again. Every steamer has had a rake under its bottoms. These rocks are a menace to every keel ploughing these waters, and the most enticing soda water of "Ushers Special Reserve" brand never seduces the river tar into the least hilarity when facing "Christmas Rocks" either when pointing up or down stream. The natural wonder is, why don't the government blow them up? If snagging was not necessary at so great a cost these terrible snags should be removed. It will not cost much and a river terror will be gone. Not far below "Christmas Rocks" is Weinteriga Station, the property of Messrs. J. and G. Reddoch. It is on the right bank of the river. Mr. Affleck, the manager, lives here at the homestead, and has more information at his finger ends than most people store in a lifetime.

(To be continued.)

STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL OFFICES

LANGDON, D. C.

HERSEY MFG. Co.

WE FURNISH
EVERYTHING
IN THE
WAY OF
SOAP
Machinery



BEST AND
MOST
APPROVED
Devices
Made

COR. E & SECOND STS. SO. BOSTON, MASS.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Gurdon B. Horton, a director in the American Leather Co., is dead.

Wm. Blanchard and others of Muscatine, Ia., will erect a pork-packing plant.

Armour & Co. will increase the capacity of their packing plant at Sioux City, Ia.

Charles M. Walter, New York, is organizing a tannery company at Cincinnati, O.

The smokehouse of the Sherman Packing Co., Sherman, Tex., was damaged by fire.

The A. H. March Packing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

Louis P. Rice, New Orleans, La., is interested in a \$250,000 tannery company being organized.

The Forest City Mfg. Co., Forth Worth, Tex., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to manufacture soap.

The Delmas Packing Co., Pascagoula, Miss., capital 20,000, has been incorporated by A. G. Delmas, I. P. Delmas and others.

The American Tanning Co., Augusta, Me., capital \$6,000,000, has been incorporated by Otto P. Amend, New York; Hampden Fairfield, Kittery Me., and others.

SWIFT'S BIG FIRE.

By a fire which broke out in their plant at the Chicago stockyards Saturday night Swift & Co. suffered a loss which is estimated by the officials of the company at \$1,000,000. The fire was confined to one building standing at the intersection of Packers avenue and Broadway. This structure was four stories high, built of brick, and was 300 feet square.

The first floor was occupied by the wholesale meat market of the company, the second by the shipping department, and the third and fourth by the general offices of the company, which are said to have been the largest single offices in the United States, more than 800 employes working on one of the floors in a single room.

The cause of the fire is not known. It was discovered near the engine room. It spread so rapidly through the building that it was found impossible to save anything. The first arrivals of the Fire Department were unable to check the fire, and repeated calls were sent in for assistance, but all the engines that the department could gather were not able to prevent the entire destruction of the building. Within an hour after the fire was discovered the building was ruined, although it continued to blaze for a long time.

The burned building adjoins portions of plants of Armour & Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby, and for a time the Fire Department had a desperate fight to keep these buildings from the flames. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest, and at times the flames licked the side of Armour's building. All the books and office records of Swift & Co. were in the burned building, but they are safe, as they were in the fireproof vaults.

J. McGonigle, the superintendent of the plant, said that the loss will aggregate fully \$1,000,000. There were, he said, 3,959 beeves in the building, and great quantities of green hides and tallow. The general sup-

plies of the company were stored in the meat market, and in the cellars, and everything in and about the building was destroyed.

The insurance carried by the company will cover all losses.

The plant will be rebuilt without delay.

KANSAS CENSUS.

The farms of Kansas, June 1, 1900, numbered 173,008, and had a value of \$643,652,770. Of this amount, \$111,465,160, or 17.3 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$532,187,610, or 82.7 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$29,490,580, and that of live stock, \$190,956,936. These values, added to that of farms, give \$864,100,286, the "total value of farm property."

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total values, was as follows: Calves (under 1), 923,462, value \$10,630,929; steers, (1 and under 2), 560,377, value \$12,833,686; steers (2 and under 3), 530,461, value \$17,466,124; steers (3 and over), 430,633, value \$17,450,632; bulls (1 and over), 62,469, value \$3,089,345; cows and heifers not kept for milk (2 and over), 859,925, value \$24,866,027; lambs (under 1), 82,106, value \$167,196; sheep (ewes, 1 and over), 46,082, value \$175,433; swine (all ages), 3,594,959, value \$17,076,904.

The value of all live stock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$190,956,936, of which 50.0 per cent. represents the value of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 22.9 per cent., the value of horses; 11.6 per cent., that of dairy cows; 8.9 per cent., that of swine; 2.3 per cent., that of poultry; and 4.3 per cent., the value of all other live stock.

PACKERS WIN DECISION

Advices from Jefferson City, Mo., say the beef packing companies won a decided victory in the Missouri Supreme Court in the suit instituted against them by Attorney-General Crow charging the companies with combining to maintain prices in violation of the Missouri anti-trust law.

The court reversed itself on the previous ruling made several years ago in the famous insurance cases. The question at issue was the ousting of the beef packing companies on information furnished by the attorney-general tending to prove that the packers were in a combine. The court was divided on the point, two to four.

The court sustained the motion filed by the attorney-general to strike out the return of the packers in all instances except as to the matter of fact, in which the Court held that it had not yet been shown that a combine existed, and for the purpose of determining that matter appointed I. H. Kinealy, of Kansas City, commissioner to take testimony and report at the October term. Ten days were given each side to file briefs after the report of the commissioner is made. Attorney General Crow says he is greatly disappointed in the turn of affairs.

PATENTS.

703,610. Trap or Separator. George I. Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y. Filed Feb. 7, 1902. Serial No. 93,038.

703,706.—Crude-Oil Burner. John A. Meyer, San Francisco, Cal. Filed Nov. 23, 1901. Serial No. 83,468.

703,809. Shield and Drip-Catcher for Candles. Henry S. Nagengast, Gardenville, Md. Filed Feb. 27, 1902. Serial No. 95,870.

703,824. Water Pressure Safety Oil-Feeder. John C. Quinn, Port Costa, Cal. Filed Feb. 11, 1902. Serial No. 93,626.

TRADE MARKS.

38,537. Certain named Packing-House Products. Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 24, 1901. The word "Melrose." Used since September 14, 1900.

38,550. Toilet Soap. Enterprise Soap Works, Nashville, Tenn. Filed May 3, 1902. The portrait of Charles A. Crary. Used since April 15, 1901.

NATAL PORTS CLOSED

The British vice-consul, Hon. Frederic Bonar, informs shippers that a further proclamation has been issued by the Government of Natal extending the prohibition on the imports into Natal of horned cattle from certain ports in the United States to all ports between New Orleans and Charleston, inclusive.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended July 5, 1902, with a comparative summary:

PORK, BARRELS.

To—	Week. July 5, '02.	Nov. 1, '01, to July 5, '02.	Nov. 1, '01, to July 5, '02.
U. Kingdom...	1,143	702	43,008
Continent	381	126	20,742
So. & C. Am.	92	306	10,522
W. Indies.....	92	960	33,581
B. N. A. Col.	50	110	2,702
Other countries.	...	41	818
Totals	1,758	2,245	111,773

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	10,390,243	11,203,170	413,450,093
Continent	512,084	1,060,468	51,512,121
So. & C. Am.	38,275	77,750	4,482,287
W. Indies.....	159,777	287,673	6,396,380
B. N. Am. Col.	59,487	...	...
Other countries.	...	21,125	518,075
Totals	11,100,379	12,650,188	476,423,445

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	4,229,944	4,340,791	173,793,074
Continent	6,255,440	3,622,024	183,418,806
So. & C. Am.	164,160	257,470	13,723,710
W. Indies.....	401,450	438,670	15,405,050
B. N. Am. Col. ....	...	...	92,234
Other countries.	24,120	2,100	1,862,900
Totals	11,075,114	8,661,055	388,295,474

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORT.

From—	Pork, Barrels.	Bacon & Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	580	5,092,850	3,619,470
Boston	305	1,746,675	829,225
Portland, Me.	250	1,582,350	26,800
Philadelphia	200	113,100	2,733,486
Baltimore	390	400,089	3,185,955
New Orleans....	33	32,927	79,315
Montreal .....	...	2,070,188	401,500
Mobile .....	...	61,600	133,675
Newport News.	...	...	64,988
Totals	1,758	11,100,379	11,075,114

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '01, to July 5, '02.	Nov. 1, '00, to July 5, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	22,354,500	28,434,200	6,079,600
B'n & H's, lbs. 476,423,445	550,196,078	73,772,633	73,772,633
Lard, lbs.....	388,295,474	420,224,359	31,928,885

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Chicago's estimates stock of lard 48,500 tcs. and of ribs 23,800,000 pounds. Hogs were to-day 5c lower. Pork opened 7c higher and lard 2 points lower, but was afterwards advanced. Speculative conditions are still uppermost, and manipulation is likely to bring about frequent changes; but there is confidence in ultimately better supported conditions on statistical positions and good control of packers. Corn was well supported at an advance, despite the government report of the acreage, and present crop promise of over 2,500,000,000 bushels.

Cotton Seed Oil.

There is a trifle stronger feeling because of the further advance in lard, with a little more demand, prime yellow, New York, 43 1-2 bid and 44 asked. Sale of 250 bbls. good off yellow at 41 1-2, and 41 1-2 bid and declined for more.

Tallow.

Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds, city, were made at 6 3-8. Melters are well sold up for this week and decline to sell ahead, although they have 6 1-2 bid for city, hhds. All over the country the situation is very strong.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong; 13 1-4 bid.

VICTORY FOR OLEOMARGARINE.

Judge Wilson, at Beaver, Pa., rendered a decision in an oleomargarine case which again strikes a blow at the machinery of the pure food commission. J. E. Ewing, a grocer of Beaver Falls, was prosecuted three weeks ago by H. A. Hutchinson, an inspector of the pure food commission, for the sale of colored oleo. Ewing was fined. He applied to common pleas court for an injunction to restrain Hutchinson from further interfering with his business. Judge Wilson issued the restraining order, holding that under section 27 of article 3 of the constitution the state has no right to appoint inspectors of foodstuffs, but that such a power

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

is lodged exclusively with counties and municipalities. Judge Wilson followed the decision rendered by Judge McClung of Allegheny county in a recent McKeesport case under the cheese law of June 23, 1897. The McKeesport case is now before the state supreme court.

A BIG FEED CROP FORECAST

The Government's monthly crop report, just issued, estimates a 2,500,000,000 bushel corn crop. A record oat crop is also promised. If these forecasts prove true next season's beef and hog feeding conditions should be very good. The corn crop for 1901 was 1,522,519,804 bushels, and the oat crop 736,808,724. The June growing conditions indicate 1,000,000,000 bushels more of corn than was harvested last year and a crop of 916,992,000 bushels of oats.

FOOD BRANDING BILL.

Before the adjournment of Congress the House agreed to the conference report on the bill to prevent the false branding of foods.

CLOSED BUTTERINE FACTORY

The Standard Butterine Company's factory at Langdon, D. C., was closed by the receivers recently appointed by the court. Justice Hagner signed an order authorizing the receivers to close the factory and pay the salaries due employees. One of the receivers explained that in view of the small number of orders

being received for the product it had been decided to cease operations until the 1st of next September at the earliest.

Book on Soap Manufacture, Etc.

THE D. M. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.—(1) We can furnish you with a book on "Soap, Candles and Glycerine" for \$4.50, which treats of both the manufacture of these articles and the substances from which they are made. (2) The apparatus for the manufacture of glycerine is very expensive to install, costing thousands of dollars. Unless you have a good capital and a steady supply of the proper kind of tallow it will be well to consider your proposition well before embarking in the manufacture of glycerine. (3) Your chief by-product will be oleic acid or as it is commonly called red oil. This is used largely in soapmaking but at the same time is suitable for only certain kinds of soap and is at times a troublesome product of which to dispose profitably.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	6,500	4,000
Kansas City	600	2,000	1,000
So. Omaha	700	4,500	...
St. Louis	1,000	1,500	...
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.			
Chicago	16,500	22,000	25,000
Kansas City	9,000	3,000	4,000
So. Omaha	1,500	2,500	3,000
St. Louis	7,000	1,500	2,000
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1902.			
Chicago	4,000	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	4,000
So. Omaha	3,500	8,500	4,500
St. Louis	3,500	3,500	3,000
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902.			
Chicago	15,500	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,000	4,000
So. Omaha	2,200	7,000	4,000
St. Louis	3,000	3,000	2,000
THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.			
Chicago	5,000	22,000	11,000
Kansas City	7,000	7,000	3,000
So. Omaha	2,000	5,500	8,500
St. Louis	2,500	2,500	800
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1902.			
Chicago	2,500	25,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	2,000
So. Omaha	2,500	9,500	...
St. Louis	1,200	2,500	1,500

STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard July 1 are based upon cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	July 1, 1902.	June 1, 1902.	July 1, 1901.	July 1, 1900.	July 1, 1899.	July 1, 1898.
Liverpool and Manchester	14,700	11,500	20,000	21,000	52,000	54,000
Other British ports	1,500	2,000	6,500	6,500	7,500	13,000
Hamburg	10,000	11,000	13,500	12,000	8,000	28,000
Bremen	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Berlin	1,500	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	4,000
Baltic ports	9,000	9,500	10,000	7,000	8,500	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim	1,500	3,500	1,000	4,500	2,000	2,500
Antwerp	2,700	1,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	10,000
French ports	1,400	2,100	3,000	7,000	7,000	9,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	44,300	44,600	60,000	68,000	101,000	136,000
Afloat for Europe	55,000	43,111	48,000	57,000	70,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat	99,300	87,700	108,000	125,000	171,000	186,000
Chicago prime steam	40,070	45,331	47,193	120,233	196,738	168,234
Chicago, other kinds	14,704	9,446	8,498	17,792	13,620	13,532
East St. Louis	1,440	115	4,200	8,550	14,000	2,084
Kansas City	5,932	4,355	11,926	11,797	30,013	17,578
Omaha	4,735	2,993	5,670	5,268	5,752	4,408
New York	9,371	8,050	10,379	8,766	13,036	13,913
Milwaukee	1,347	790	1,765	8,583	11,762	3,197
Cedar Rapids	3,960	1,959	2,022	2,337	3,327	5,596
South St. Joseph	2,614	2,905	5,900	2,163	13,497	325
Total tierces	180,533	163,634	205,703	310,489	472,745	414,867

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

TRADE AND CONGRESS

Congress soon adjourns Measures and votes involving the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 have been passed. This has been a very important session. Among the measures in which the world of trade is interested are the following:

Passed isthmian canal bill.
Repealed war tax revenue bill.
Extended Chinese exclusion laws.
Established Philippine tariff.
Extended national bank charters.
Established permanent census office.
Established great irrigation system.
Regulated manufacture of oleomargarine.
Rejected Cuban reciprocity.

Pending and going over to the next session are the Ship Subsidy and the New Department of Commerce bills. Both have some chance of passage. The Cuban Reciprocity bill has been rejected. Its rejection shows worse for us than it does for Cuba, because its rejection proves the existence of a powerful lobby which is unsavory to honest minds. It is not a healthful sign that any one or two business interests can control or, for any length of time, successfully hamper the action of Congress.

It has been hinted in a high quarter that Cuba's plight will foster the annexation idea and make the accomplishment of annexation easier. May be.

The building of the isthmian canal means much for the commerce of the entire nation. It must not be forgotten that it means as much for European commerce in the East. Be it so.

If the measures that have passed partake of the life imparted to them by members' speeches they will largely revolutionize or extend our domestic and foreign energy in a trade and international sense.

GERMANY'S QUANDARY

Germany is, in a sense, in a pickle, and not a sweet pickle at that. The quandary of the Fatherland is due to the preservative question.

The National Provisioner is informed from a high commercial source in Germany and one having the ear of the Kaiser's government, that the regulations against the use of certain preservatives in meats, etc., will not be put in force in October, if, in the meantime, the government cannot find a substitute that will have the same effect in the keeping of perishable foods. The uncovering of the sham in regard to the prohibitions sought to be enforced and the persistent protests and reasonings of prominent Germans in the provision trade backed by our own government's protests, have served to draw the subject closer and more seriously to the at-

tention of Germany. The information to this paper comes from inside circles and it is close up.

THE RUN OF GRASSERS

The run of straight grass cattle will soon be on in earnest. Those few that have already arrived have sold very high for such stock. They are not so very good even for grassers. They show that the feed on the range has not been as nourishing as in former years. The market indications are that grass beef will not be popular with the butcher and the eater. The condition of grassers was such that cottonseed meal or other finishing feed had to be used to help hurry many cattle into condition for the season's run. The unpopular favor in which straight grass beef is held is seen by the fearfully high prices now being paid for corn-finished beef, and beef steers—the highest on record for twenty-five years, barring 1882. All stock are scarcer. The slaughter at the leading centers and our live cattle exports have fallen off. The stock are not on feed nor in the markets. Cannot be got.

CUBA IN THE BALANCE

Congress authorized the expenditure of a lot of money for our army to lick the Spaniards in Cuba. The same Congress has just talked away a lot of money in time and public printing on reciprocity with Cuba. Then there was no reciprocity. This all seems strange if one did not understand the important linking of Cuban franchises with our politics. Such connections are to be regretted. It is nauseous to be forced to think, at times, that the almighty dollar is the highest standard of American patriotism.

There is in Congress a very strong annexation sentiment and at a time when Cubans are thinking the most about independence. As a possession of the United States Cuba would be of great trade value, but a great political irritant. This country might, however, when in possession of Cuba, learn a lesson in race government which would either solve the "negro question" in the South, or shed some light thereon. The general government would at least have an unprejudiced clean start with the lessons of African Emancipation in America as a starter.

THE FREE SKIN HOODOO

Imported goat skins are having an easy time coming in free and displacing American sheep and calfskins in the manufacture of gloves, bags, light shoes and other kinds of leather goods. In 1895 our tanners, or brokers for them, imported \$10,894,800 worth of free goat skins, \$18,500,000 four years later and \$20,577,000 worth last year. For the 11 months ending May, 1902, we have brought in \$23,864,000 worth. That will mean fully \$26,000,000 for the year, or \$6,000,000 excess.

In 1898, before Mr. Assistant Treasurer

Spalding had the wool pulled over his eyes by the professional blinders and delivered his astounding pickled skin ruling there came into this country \$7,667,000 worth of free calf and sheep skins, and \$9,877,000 the next year (1899). During 1900 we received \$16,537,000 worth of free foreign sheep and calfskins. What a jump! and why? Already our manifests show an importation of nearly \$14,000,000 for the 11 months ending with May. This means fully \$17,000,000 for the financial year. For a general shortage year that means a whole lot.

The jump in the imports of free skins—goat, sheep and calf—has not been reciprocated by a corresponding jump in the exports of upper leathers—glazed kid, patent or enameled skins, splits, buff, grain or other kinds of upper leather, the exports of 1902 standing virtually where they did in 1900. Of the leather of free skins it meant less, much less. The exports are of goat, sheep and calf skins. In 1900 we imported \$38,524,000 worth of free goat, sheep and calf skins combined. For 11 months of 1902 we have imported \$37,864,000 of the same class of skins. That means about \$41,500,000 worth for the year. During the 11 months ending with May, 1900, we imported \$35,629,000 worth of free skins and pelts for tanners, and \$37,501,000 for the corresponding period of 1902. For the same 11 months of 1900 we exported \$14,079,000 worth of upper leathers and \$14,515,000 for the 11 months of 1902. It must be remembered that a large deduction must be made for split cowhides and yearling skins and any other than "sole stock" that go out under the heading of "upper leather" as our exports of leather are classed as "upper" and "sole" leather. Our total export of sole leather is only about \$6,500,000 annually.

The manufactures of leather is another account—boots, shoes, harness and saddles and all other—of \$8,000,000 per year.

A study of the above should make the American stockman and others think.

THE PRICE OF SORROW

The coronation of King Edward VII. of England has been postponed without date. The king has gone under a dangerous surgical operation and has come out from under it safely. His life has been spared and prolonged. That is the price paid loyal Britons for the blasting of other hopes and joys and chances of commercial profits incidental to the uneventuated fetes, etc.

The world has expressed its pleasure at the safety of the king. The British public has shown its deep sorrow at the royal affliction and its wild joy over the lucky outcome.

The tradesman has to be more than human at this time. He has lost his invested money as well as his anticipated profits. While he is looking at this gloomy aspect of the coronation he is expected to rejoice at the surgical operation which stilled England's heart for a time and then relieved that sorrow with tears of joy.

The postponement of the coronation has cost tradesmen millions of dollars of loss, for perishable foods had been gathered for the festivities of the event and these will not find even a full London to feed, this being summer or exodus season. The circumstance will teach Britons a conservative lesson which will reflect its benefits later on.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TREATMENT OF OLIVE OIL IN FRANCE

The manufacture of crude olive oil in Europe has undergone comparatively little change since scriptural times. The olive tree gives a good yield of fruit every two years, which is gathered in France in either November or December. In Italy the picking season is in either February or March. The rule is to collect the olives before their maturity, without which they fall, become bruised, and give an oil green in color and sharp in taste. Gathered too long before their maturity, the oil extracted has these same disagreeable qualities, and it is therefore necessary to recognize with certainty the proper moment for taking them from the trees. At first green, they become yellow, then red, and finally reddish brown, at which point they have arrived at the desired state of maturity. The olives found upon the ground are placed aside, and the trees are then shaken, in order that the completely ripe fruit may also fall and be put apart. The oil extracted from these olives is of inferior quality, and has the flavor of the fruit itself. The olives remaining upon the tree are either picked by hand or beaten with long poles. The latter method is discountenanced, as the fruit is thereby necessarily bruised, with disastrous consequences to the oil, and the trees themselves give a less abundant yield thereafter. This system is so expeditious, however, that in a large proportion of cases the trees are beaten and the fruit falls into sheets held beneath for the purpose. An olive tree ten years old should yield about six pounds of fresh olives, and at twice that age twice that quantity, and at the age of fifty years from twenty-two to twenty-six pounds.

In the south of France and in Italy, the crop of olives is gathered in large sheets and transported to warehouses or cellars, and there laid in beds six to eight inches in thickness. They remain for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, until they commence to wrinkle and lose a little of their water, but not sufficiently long to permit fermentation to begin. In other countries, and particularly in Spain, the habit is general to store the fruit in piles, where it remains for from twelve to fifteen days. A black water is drawn from this mass, which heats and ferments. Before the fermentation proceeds too far, a point which is decided by thermometrical test, the manufacture of the oil begins. The piles should not exceed six feet six inches in height. The extraction of oil from olives thus manipulated is easier than otherwise, as the cells containing the oil are less resistant, but the oil has a strong odor, and is less desirable than that of more carefully handled fruit.

The manufacture of the oil, properly speaking, begins with the crushing of the fruit, which usually takes place in an old-fashioned mill, although some excellent crushers are manufactured by Messrs. Coq et Simon, in Aix, Bouches-du-Rhone. The crushed fruit is placed in round mats, of which twenty-two are usually placed one above the other, the weight of olives ranging about 165 pounds. The first pressure being applied for the virgin oil, the oil and water drain into tubs, the proportion being 72 per cent. of water and 28 per cent. of oil. The virgin oil is set aside, and the mats, removed from the press, are bent back and forth by hand, some of the manufacturers pouring a quart of hot water upon each mat, after which the twenty-two are placed in a hand or hydraulic press and the second pressure applied. The oil and water are drained into tubs, as with the virgin oil. The pulp remaining in the mats is removed and by a simple mechanical process which takes place in a separator, the kernels are separated from the pulp, from which latter a third and very low grade of oil is obtained by chemical process. This process is rarely carried on by the olive growers, as it requires complicated apparatus. Both pulp and stones have a regular market price, however, and are manipulated in Marseilles on a large scale.

The local cultivator occupies himself with the first and second crushings of the oil only.

The oil in the tubs, as it comes from the press, is carefully skimmed and placed in barrels. After all the oil of the surface has been skimmed, apparently, the water itself is poured into stone or tile cisters, called the "enfer," where it remains three or four months. In the course of this period a considerable quantity of oil in suspension mounts to the surface, and is also skimmed off and sold as "huile d'enfer." Its odor is very strong and the price is low. The oil of the first pressing, or the virgin oil, and the oil of the second pressing are always kept separate and sold for what they are. They are decanted three or four times from one barrel to another, and finally deposited in huge earthenware jars, where they remain until Spring, and are then decanted for the last time into barrels and offered for sale in the market.

The successful manufacturers and exporters of olive oil find their raw material wherever they can, having buyers who scour France, Italy, Spain and Tunis, and the success of the business hinges mainly upon the tasting capacity of the head of the house, whose work begins after the oil has been pronounced upon by chemical analysis. Probably the largest institution of this kind is the establishment of Adolphe Puget, in Marseilles, which has been in existence for almost a century, having been handed down from father to son. Mr. Puget himself is the main-spring of the institution, which does not suffer by comparison with any manufacturing establishment with which I am familiar. The walls of the main room are decorated with helpful mottoes, and a portrait of the founder of the house occupies the most conspicuous position. Extreme consideration for the employees, from the most humble to the most high, is one of the controlling principles of the proprietor, and a degree of enthusiasm is obtained from the working force which is as unusual as it is refreshing in this country. Next to the perfect order, the most striking characteristic of this oil factory is its absolute cleanliness, a merit which is all the more striking because of its extreme rarity in these Southern countries. Mr. Puget has very recently installed a complete line of can manufacturing machinery of American make, and in every department of the organization he has established the most perfect devices that money can buy.

The oil received by this manufacturer is discharged from barrels into a series of huge subterranean tile-lined tanks, and this portion of the building is so constructed that the variation in temperature is almost insensible from one year's end to another. As marks of oil are shipped from this institution which have been in continuous existence for over fifty years, it is of the highest importance that, although the olive crops vary from year to year, there shall be no discernible difference in the flavor of the oil of a given mark. To guard against any difference in the flavor the crude oil is purchased in immense quantities, and the proportions mixed in these large storage tanks with such nicety and precision that consumers never realize the infinite pains requisite to maintain the standard. From the large tanks the oil is forced by hydraulic pressure through paper filters, and then pumped into tin-lined tanks, from which it is drawn into bottles and cans for export. No mystery is involved in the manipulation of the oil. It is simply a matter of experience, involving the purchase of good oil in the first place, cleanliness in handling it in the second, stor-

age in a dark and cool receptacle, hermetically closed, and, finally, packing it with scrupulous care in bottles and cans. But even with all these precautions Mr. Puget tells me that the very best of oil, handled under the most favorable circumstances, will show signs of deterioration within two years at the latest.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

Dry Salt Meats

"OLD SUBSCRIBER."—It is a common rule to figure short ribs fully cured at one day per pound, thus: A 50-lb. short rib is considered fully cured in fifty days, and the same rule may apply to the above named side meats. Backs and bellies will cure, according to size, of course, from twenty-five to thirty-five days and regular shoulders in forty to fifty days, according to average. These meats are usually shipped in salt, and after the above given time to cure in, may perhaps lay over a week or so. At any rate, very seldom any difficulty arises or are losses sustained in smoking dry salted meats. The very opposite may be said of sweet pickled meats. Care must be taken prior to smoking sweet pickled meats that they are fully cured, or trouble will undoubtedly follow. Light clear sides, extra clear sides, etc., may be put up in much the same manner as any other mentioned side meat, with this exception, that more satisfactory results follow when the pumping is omitted (not speaking of extra clears being pumped), and not nearly so much salt used. Light clears make a very desirable back and belly, the size of either, of course, being made to suit present demand. This is an advantage in bulking as clears instead of as backs and bellies; they can also be bulked closer and a more uniform cure obtained.

Comparison of Feeds, Etc.

T. P., BUFFALO, N. Y.—(1) Hay is always less expensive than grain and in buying and using grain the dairyman should be guided principally by the amount of protein it contains. The fat is also an important feature of cereal feeding stuffs. (2) Cottonseed meal contains practically 740 pounds of digestible protein per ton; cottonseed, 222 lbs. digestible protein per ton, while corn meal contains but 140 lbs. per ton. (3) The old rule for feeding was to give one pound of grain per day for each 100 pounds live weight of the cow, but that rule was defective in that it gave to a cow in full flow of milk no more than to a dry cow of equal weight. Many feeders have now adopted the rule of giving one pound of grain per day for each pound of butter made in a week; thus a cow making 6 pounds of butter in a week would receive 6 pounds of grain daily, while the cow giving 10 lbs. of butter weekly would receive 10 pounds of grain as her daily ration. This is much better than feeding cows according to weight and regardless of production, but still it should not be adhered to too strictly, nor should all cows receive the same sort of grain. A cow which is thin in flesh should be given a fattening grain, like corn, a feed which should be avoided for a cow which is inclined to become too fat.

Tallow Rendering

C. M. C., WURTSBORO, N. Y.—(1) You can render tallow either by pressure in closed tanks or by open cooking either by fire or steam. You will obtain a much greater yield by the pressure method than by kettle rendering. (2) Yes, acid is sometimes added to the method of rendering to increase the yield of tallow but it is never added to rendering tallow under pressure.

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Pure Flake Graphite,
THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.
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The Trap that disposes
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Built on entirely new lines. Does away with all the troubles with which steam plant owners and engineers are familiar in connection with steam traps.

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COTTON OIL MEN MEET

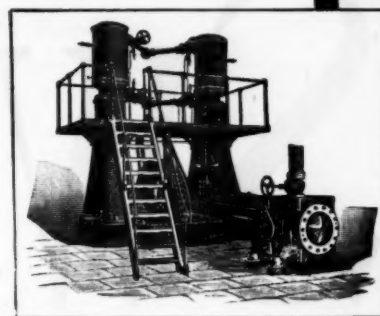
A meeting of independent cotton oil mill owners was held at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago. The object of it was to form an oil mill and seed distributing association. In regard to this movement a leading mill owner present said:

"Of course, I cannot tell you what happened at the meeting, as the session was held with closed doors, but I can tell you what was the object of the meeting. We are try-

ing to get all of the independent cotton oil mills in the state to form an organization for the protection of our business.

"If we are successful in doing what we want to do we will regulate the price of cottonseed and stop the cutting of prices in the product of these mills. As it is now every mill is fighting for all the seed it can buy, and as a consequence in many instances more is paid for it than it is worth, entailing a considerable loss to the purchaser when he places the product of the seed on the market. Another thing we want to do is to have all the mills work in harmony, so that when one mill is overstocked with seed some of the seed can be shipped to other mills where the supply is short. In a word, the total amount of seed purchased by the mills that are in the combination will be prorated according to the capacity of each mill, and in this way every mill in the association will get its prorata part of the crop and in that way can have nothing to complain of.

"There are about forty mills in Georgia to-day and new ones are being built every year in almost every section of the state. The business of crushing cottonseed is getting to be one of vast importance to the industries of this section, and we want to increase it if we can. At the meeting held yesterday the owners of twenty mills were present, and at the next meeting we hope to have all of the



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mills in Georgia represented. If we can succeed in getting the owners of the independent mills in Georgia to form an organization we will take steps to start a similar movement in Alabama and South Carolina."

SWIFT AT SIOUX CITY

It is said the foundation for the buildings of the proposed immense packing plant of Swift & Company at the Sioux City stockyards will be put in this fall. The intention was, it is said, to erect the entire plant by January 1, but it was found this would be impossible and the plan has been abandoned.

While no official statement yet has been made in regard to the intentions of the Swift Company in this matter, all the information which comes second handed tends to show that the plant will be the largest on the Missouri river. It will be completed as early next year as possible. The understanding is that the building material will be purchased and shipped during the winter so that there will be no delay when work is resumed.

FOR SALE.

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West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and
East Side Market } 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

THE ANTI-SHODDY BILL

"Yes, Congress sat on the anti-Shoddy bill, but we did not expect any other result," said Charles F. Martin, secretary of the International Livestock Association. "It is not customary to secure the passage of a bill at the session at which it is introduced, and while the advocates of the measure did their best to secure a committee report they did not underestimate the strength of the shoddy trust and even the most sanguine had little hope of accomplishing anything but arousing public sentiment this year. But

the shoddy trust will not have such easy sailing next session. The fraud is doomed.

"No measure ever sent to Congress was as popular as the anti-shoddy bill," added Mr. Martin. "Every livestock organization in the country has stamped it with approval. Cattle, sheep and goat men are of one mind on the subject. Back of this sentiment is that of the labor organizations and manufacturers of honest cloth. We have the support of the most influential newspapers in the country and the shoddy trust has merely delayed the day of its doom.

"Shoddy is of no benefit to any one save

its makers. It is made up of the filthy waste of European cities and disease lurks in every thread. It is sold by misrepresentation and is open to the accusation of being the chief fraud perpetrated on the American people."

TO MANUFACTURE MACHINERY

The B. F. Neil Company, 4013-15-17 Wentworth ave., Chicago, Ill., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated and will succeed B. F. Neil & Co. The company is now installing a plant for the manufacture of packing-house machinery and supplies.

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Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or vice, and hogs by the cwt.

Higher Prices Reached Early in the Week Under Covering of "Shorts"—Later Markets Feverish, Lower and Unsettled, Followed by Reactions to Firmer Figures—An Easily Controlled Packers' Market.

The hog products markets have had sharp changes in prices. It has been easy to move them upward at any time, as a "short" interest was found of sufficient importance; radical advances were made, especially early in the week. Afterwards there were declines followed by firmer situations. At the outside figures there was considerable of a disposition to realize and which occasioned the reactions to lower prices. It is essentially a speculative situation and likely to have frequent variations, however, that it is the belief that the entire markets may be steered ultimately to an even higher range. With all of the speculative tendencies the fact is not lost sight of that the statistical merits of essentially everything in the meat and fat lines favor selling interests, and that even apart from manipulation of prices for them that productions generally should be closely taken up under normal demands. The consumption of beef, for instance is of an even more moderate order than had been expected and the collections of fat for the makers of tallow, oleo. stearine, etc., are in many directions hardly more than one-half of those usual in the summer months, the diversion of home consumption to hog meats is more important and the buying orders over the western packing centres, particularly from the South, are of steadily larger volume. Then again the hog packing is less than last year at this time, and the run of hogs for the summer months, from careful information gathered, promises to be of a materially more moderate order. The high prices for hog products relatively with usual seasons, do not mean an obstacle to trading, because they are upon a favorable consuming basis as against beef, while in our leading consuming centers, more especially over the South, meat must be had as ordinarily, no matter the price, with the satisfactory feature, in addition this year, that the country generally is prosperous, and that where hog products are preferred there is added strength of demand for them. The outturn of lard has not been beyond regular demands despite its prices and the conservative attitude of Europe over buying, and there is the natural feeling that it can be even better supported in the event of the hog supplies falling off as expected, and the return of more general demands, which later would follow stability over prices.

Monday's market was remarkably sensitive to speculative influences; then sharp upward tendencies came about; the sentiment was undoubtedly helped along by the effectiveness of the July corn squeeze, as it nerved the outsiders over the hog products. But Tuesday's market developments were of somewhat insecure conditions under the disposition to sell freely at the prices, and particularly in the efforts to place the late options, although by the close of the day lard had gained further a little over the sharp advance of the day before, whatever small concessions had taken place on pork and ribs. Upon the trading of Wednesday, as the hog supply was somewhat larger, with prices for the swine about 5c. lower, the products became weaker; then outsiders began to unload and more important declines followed.

particularly as a number of stop loss orders were reached, especially on pork, which dropped 35 per barrel, although by the close recovering.

Thursday's market showed 5c. to 10c. better hog prices, and the opening of the trading in the products the drift was to a better line of prices for them.

The late options although standing materially lower than the near deliveries are essentially resorted to when outsiders care to go "short," as with the belief that the corn crop has not been materially injured and that in the event of the crop turning out to current expectations that prices for associated products offer encouragement for a selling movement. From now on to the fall months, however, it looks as if there would be increasingly sensitive conditions from the indicated line of features, yet at the same time that there would be conservative speculative operations in the near deliveries on the part of outsiders, who are likely to feel that market values can be manipulated against them sharply at any time.

The higher lard market this week, and its prospects, has not as yet materially invigorated trading in compound lard, while with the competition over selling the compound products their prices are lower than usual as against pure lard. It will need prolonged strength, or stability, to the pure lard market to give confidence among buyers of the compound. But it is a fair inference that an enormous business will be done in the compounds before the fall season is reached on the prospects of the pure lard prices. It has been the late slow movement in the compounds that has prevented beef fat prices from going materially higher, and has also rendered the cotton oil market somewhat nominal. Whatever may happen to tallow, it is doubtful if cotton oil will do materially better until some of the surplus stock of it in this country is shipped to Europe, and it would be hard to think that Europe is likely to take the oil at anywhere near current prices for it.

The consignments of lard and meats to Europe latterly have been in volume alone to the ordinary shipments for this time of the year, and the fact that by the unstable markets demands thence have been of a conservative order, has less than the usual significance. All prices in Europe vary in tone with the fluctuations here, but they rarely come upon a trading basis, probably because the consigned products are steadily on offer there at less than the lay down rates hence.

In New York, more money has been made for pork with moderate buying of provincial shippers. In lard little has been done for export because of the variable prices. The compounds have been selling moderately here at 8@8½c. for car lots, but later were advanced ¼c., and are now quoted at 8½@8¾c. City lard has been bought up close to its productions by the shippers and refiners. The city cutters have had a fair sale for bellies at even stronger prices, and with the higher cost of hogs, they have been able, as well, to get advanced prices for pickled shoulders and hams.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1750 bbls. pork; 11,075,114 lbs. lard; 11,110,379 lbs. meats; corresponding week past year, 2,245 bbls. pork; 8,661,055 lbs. lard; 12,650,188 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Fairly well supported prices as the stocks are kept down; sale of 100 tcs. city extra India at \$23; barreled, family, at \$15@16; packet, at \$15@15.50; mess at \$12@12.50.

Sales in New York for the week to the present writing: 250 bbls. mess pork at \$19.25@20; 400 bbls. short clear do at \$20.25@22; 150 bbls. city family do at \$20.75@21.25; 250 tcs. western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$11.30); 300

(Continued on Page 30.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

E. A. McCoy, Clinton, Va., will build an ice plant.

Henry F. Sharp, New Orleans, La., will erect ice plant.

The Home Ice Co., Long Beach, Cal., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

Angevine & Garbutt, Wright's Station, N. Y., will build a cold storage plant.

The Mosinee Creamery Co., Mosinee, Wis., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated.

The Jenkintown Ice and Cold Storage Co., Jenkintown, Pa., will erect an ice plant.

The Marin County Ice Co., San Rafael, Cal., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

The cold storage plant of the R. E. Cobb Commission Co., St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

The cold storage plant of the Lima Creamery and Cold Storage Co., Lima, O., was damaged by fire.

The Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Co., Baltimore, Md., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated and will establish pipe lines.

The Pasteurized Milk Co., Columbus, O., capital \$300,000, has been organized by J. J. Stoddard, Charles Pearce, W. H. Halliday, and others.

The Hamden Co-operative Creamery Co., Hamden, N. Y., capital \$10,000, has been in-

corporated by Arthur Shaw, J. A. Nichol and J. B. Bryce.

The Southern Interstate Warehousing Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to do a cold storage business.

The Berkshire Ice Co., Morristown, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Robert E. Westcott, John H. Paul, New York; and Monroe Howell, Boonton, N. J.

PLANTS FOR ST. PAUL.

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., say: M. D. Flower, president of the Union Stock Yards company at South St. Paul, is authority for the statement that the prospects are bright for securing one, and possibly two, more packing plants for South St. Paul.

A year or more ago an earnest effort was made to secure the location of a branch, but owing to the high price of live stock and to the prospect that stock would not be cheaper for a year because of the partial failure of the corn crop, the negotiations were temporarily dropped. The plan was never abandoned, however, and just now there is excellent prospect that South St. Paul may become the center of a packing industry much greater than at present.

In speaking of the prospects for securing

other packing plants, Mr. Flower remarked the known policy of Swift & Co. in building up packing-house centers.

When Swift & Co. purchased the St. Joseph (Mo.) stock yards and a small packing plant, they at once planned improvements and enlargements which cost more than \$1,000,000. Not content with that, they induced two other large packers to locate there. The result was that St. Joseph became one of the big packing centers of the West. The same policy was pursued at St. Louis and other packing centers. The theory is that the more packers there are located in a live stock market the better the market will be and the more stock will be shipped in.

ENGLAND'S EGGS

Great Britain spends annually nearly \$15,000,000 for foreign eggs. Of this amount France supplies one-third.

KNOXVILLE FIRE

The Union Stockyards at the corner of Jackson avenue and Humes street, Knoxville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire. It is presumed that the fire originated from a spark from the engine of a passing train. Before the alarm was sent in to the department the fire was under good headway, and the yards were doomed. There were several large structures inside the high fence, and all were destroyed.

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HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The recent downward tendency which characterized last week's market was checked by recent material operation in native and branded hides. The United States Leather Co. was a conspicuous operator.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, moved in substantial quantity at a variety of prices up to 13c. The principal call has been for the late take-off, old stock continuing in the possession of the packers.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up have sold to the number of about 11,000 hides of comparatively late take-off, ranging in price from 8½¢ to 8¾¢. Older stock could no doubt be bought at fractionally lower price.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of about 10,000 at 12¼¢. the older offerings being held at a variety of prices according to weight, quality and selection.

TEXAS STEERS are well sold up and are reported to have moved at 14¼¢. for first quality. These are small in supply, and some of the Eastern tanners have been purchasing substitute stock at outside points.

NATIVE COWS have moved as high as 11c. for the late take-off while earlier hides offer at a variety of prices according to date of salting. Light stock is in limited request, and has sold at from 10 to 10½¢.

BRANDED COWS have sold to the number of 20,000 late hides at 10¼¢. Despite the strong call for this particular variety, packers are evidently disposed to make advance sales.

NATIVE BULLS. About 3,000 old hides moved at 9½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES. The market continues steady, although the principal call is for heavy stock. Lights have also been in request by Eastern operators. Taking altogether the situation could not be described as active, and the very conservative operation of the tanners in view of the improved condition of the receipts, is surprising.

No. 1 BUFFS, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are a comparatively strong factor at 8½¢. The call is very largely from Eastern tanners.

EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are rather an indifferent factor. Hides of this class range in price from 7¼¢ to 8¼¢.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are quiet. This can no doubt largely be ascribed to the fact that offerings are held at what is regarded as a prohibitive rate.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have been the subject of a consuming demand at 9c., second quality commanding 1c. less.

BULLS are the subject of a stimulated inquiry, and are so scarce that dealers are holding them at 8½¢. flat.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, from 8 to 15 lbs., are held at from 11 to 11½¢. for country selection, though the former price is considered as being nearer an equitable quotation.

DEACONS are a fairly strong factor and range from 62½¢ to 82½¢.

No. 1 KIPS, 8 to 15 lbs., offer at 9c. for mixed lots. There are comparatively few choice skins to be had.

HORSE-HIDES are now an unimportant factor and have receded in price to \$3.05.

SHEEP-SKINS. Most of the markets are pretty well cleaned up, and this taken in connection with the comparatively light offerings tends to make prices fairly stiff. We quote packer lambs 70 to 72½¢, packer shearlings 60c., country lambs 35 to 45c., green salted country shearlings 35 to 40c.

BOSTON

The local market is very quiet, and despite the fact that offerings are relatively small they are fully adequate to the de-

mand. Despite the indifferent attitude of operators shippers are well sustained in their views, which are fairly stiff. Prices range from 8¼ to 9c., though the former is about the best obtainable bid. The disposition on the part of tanners to curtail continues, though there is no doubt but what an improved condition of the leather business would render substantial operation in hides on the part of the tanners indispensable.

PHILADELPHIA

The local market is rather more active and is the center of a somewhat stimulated inquiry. Neither buyer nor seller manifest any great anxiety to operate. Quote city steers 11c., country steers 10½¢, city cows 9c., country 8½¢, bulls 8½ to 8¾ c. Calfskins are in an improved condition and in better demand, sheepskins have advanced in certain classes.

NEW YORK

GREEN SALTED HIDES. The market has been dull, and no sales of appreciable volume have been recorded. We quote city steers 12¾¢. to 13c. Butt branded steers 12 to 12¼¢, side branded steers 11¾¢, city cows 9½¢. to 9¾¢, city bulls, 9¾¢.

SUMMARY

The principal operation in the Chicago packer market was effected by the United States Leather Co., who cleaned up a considerable quantity of native and branded hides.

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This operation resulted in checking a well-seated decline. The country market continues fairly well sustained, there having been large sales of light hides though the preference is given to heavy stock. The Boston market continues dull with offerings comparatively limited, though fully adequate to the demand. Despite the rather depressed condition, shippers hold rather stiff views, and are holding prime stock at what is regarded as a prohibitive rate. Tanners are curtailing their output as they have been for some time past, but would have to buy extensively in the event of any favorable change in the leather situation. The Philadelphia market while still quiet is the center of a somewhat stimulated inquiry. Stocks are rather indifferent in point of volume, and a generally phlegmatic spirit pervades the entire situation.

New York is quiet and is characterized by a general dullness.

HIDELETS

A fire in the warehouse of Florek & Co. recently destroyed 1,500 hides.

The office of Swift & Company, at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There has not been much done in New York this week, although the situation is undoubtedly stronger. Some of our city melters are sold ahead for two or three weeks; others have little accumulation for this week's sale; and generally the amount of tallow, covering country, as well as city made, on offer in New York, is very much under the usual volume. Indeed it does not require the usual activity to use up the productions and arrivals here. Some of our city melters say that they are collecting 50 per cent. less fat than usual in the summer months and that they have not lost any of their sources of collection; all of them are from 35 to 40 per cent. short in productions from fat collections as against last year at this time. It is clear then that tallow could be easily supported from its statistical situation even with only moderately active demands, while that in the event of activity in the compounds by which the compound makers would be compelled to buy tallow more freely that the tallow would have sensitive conditions to higher prices. Indeed for the next two or three months it would seem as if the merits of the tallow position should be felt, in the moderate supplies and productions of it over the country, and notwithstanding that not much activity from the soap trade can be expected for the summer months.

business in the compounds when the distributors of them feel safe over market conditions to buy them freely, and which temper would follow a more secure pure lard market. The compounds are unusually cheap as compared with pure lard, and they are undoubtedly going into consumption liberally; but the grocery houses and others who usually carry liberal stocks ahead are pausing for awhile by reason of a feeling of uncertainty among them over near future general markets. It is the awakening of the compound business that will exercise most influence over tallow.

Just now none of the city melters care to offer city hdds. The last sale of it up to Wednesday was at 6¼c., but it was then thought that 6¾c. would be paid. On Wednesday a sale of 50 hdds. city was made at 6¾c. It is doubtful if city, in tierces, could be had under 6¾c.

The London sale on Wednesday showed by one cable practically unchanged prices, while another cable said, "Beef—grade unchanged, and mutton 6d. lower"; there were 1,250 casks offered at the sale and 500 casks sold. The London stocks are increasing, gaining about 5,500 casks last month, and are now about 18,400 casks.

The Australian shipments to London had

enlarged a little and the high prices were, as well, bringing to it freer supplies from the River Platte, while the English consumption of soap materials shows a decided falling off in its manufactured goods business.

Choice lines of tallow in New York, as at all other eastern markets, are relatively better in value with the undergrades. On account of their moderate supplies and wants for edible purposes; there are some choice lots of kettle that could not be touched under 7c. in tierces, and edible ranges from about 7½c. to 7¾c. Country made is closely sold up at about ¼c. better prices for the week, with 350,000 lbs. taken at 6¼@6½c., as to quality.

The western markets have had a very fair sale for all nice grades, and their higher asking prices of the previous week are paid. Prime packers' in Chicago quoted at 7½c. asked.

LATER.—The market is very strong over the country, with the compound people buying, at better prices. New York has advanced 1-8c. more, and now has 6½c. bid for city, hdds., with 6¾c. bid for city, tierces, without business, as it had been well sold up.

OLEO. OIL.—The distributions to our home consumers have been for a few days of a very ordinary volume; the supply to be had here has been somewhat larger as there has been less urgency in shipping to Rotterdam and its dulness at the late decline to 68 florins. New York quotes extra at 12c., next grade 10½c., and thirds at 8¼c. per pound.

LATER.—Oleo. oil has declined 3 florins in Rotterdam with 1,600 tes. taken there yesterday and 1,500 tes. today (Thursday) at 65 florins. New York is now lower, with best grade quoted at 11¼c. per pound, next grade at 10c., and the third grade at 8½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is a little more urgency over obtaining the stearine on the part of the compound makers here and at

the west. It has not been called out by the current business in the compounds, but more by the feeling that because pure lard has shown latterly spurt market prices that there is encouragement for a near larger business in the compounds; the makers of which are more anxious to accumulate the stearine. It is, as well, realized that if that an active consumption of the stearine should set in that its diminished make, on the smaller collections of fat, would enter as a factor for selling interests. There have been sales in New York of 150,000 lbs. at 13¼c., and about 500,000 lbs. in Chicago at 13¼c. @13½c., and 100,000 lbs. there at 13½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—On the smaller production and the rather better range of prices for other products, sales of the stearine have been made at a little more money. Necessarily the trading is in limited quantities. Double pressed quoted at 8¼c. per pound, single pressed at 7½c. to 7¾c.

LARD STEARINE.—The higher cost lard has added to the value on the stearine; at the same time as the refined lard people had bought the product ahead freely the situation as to prices is in a good degree nominal. Choice quoted at 12¾@12½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—About 60,000 lbs. white were sold at 6¾c. The product is cheap as against the cost of grease and the make of it is moderate. Yellow is now quoted at 5¾c.@5½c., and white at 6¼c.@6¾c.

GREASE.—The best pressing grades are hard to buy except at more money. Generally there is more doing, with the soap people more freely interested over supplies, and the tone of the market is stronger with tallow.

"A" white quoted at 7½@7¾c.; "B" white, 7@7¼c.; bone and house at 5½@6½c.; yellow at 5½@6c.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have been buying more freely and there has been more of a home demand. Prices have ruled strong. Car lots quoted at \$6.30, and for job lots to \$6.40@6.50.

LARD OIL.—Pressers' views vary with the lard market; they are higher for the week; at the same time there is very conservative buying, hardly more than of small lots quoted at about 83c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Dull, Nominal Situation, Despite Higher Lard Prices—Marked Indifference of Home Consumers—Export Demand at a Standstill.

The cotton oil people have not had any satisfaction out of the market of their product through the recent advance in lard. The at times disposition to talk the oil at steadier prices and which would be natural on an advancing lard market, has not done more than that for the situation. In other words there have been no buyers at even old figures, and the improbability of getting any advance upon them in the near future, despite the course of the lard market, was apparent. The home consumers of the oil, as well as all of the foreign sources, feel like fighting shy of the oil for several reasons. First of all, in consideration of the oil market by buyers, is the improbability of the stocks of the product being closely needed at current prices, and the feeling among them that the markets may come more to this advantage before the new crop season is reached; the belief as well, is that there will be an effort to clean out the stocks of oil before the new crop oil is reached; then again the compound makers feel, as a rule, that there is no reason to buy the oil, in consideration of its price and the dulness in and low prices for the compounds, particularly as they have, most of them, liberal accumulations of the oil as made some time since, or contracted for, ahead at that time, under the impression that they then had that an enormous business would be done in the compounds right along, and that all of the oil that they could get hold of in advance would be needed. The satisfaction to be had, however, out of these holdings of oil is that they were obtained at prices lower than those current; a decline in the cotton oil market, therefore, could take place now and yet their supplies would not be carried along at a disadvantage for consumption. That an active business in the compounds will develop

soon is altogether probable from the features surrounding the pure lard market; but it is a fact that at present the condition of business in the compounds is much against the cotton oil market. There was one western compound maker looking around for a little cotton oil this week because, as an exception, his buying has been through the season more to provide for near needs and he has been compelled from time to time to meet the developed market rates for the oil. Beyond this it may be said that all home demands are at a standstill. It is useless, also, to expect foreign interest over cotton oil with the inability to keep the market firm here. All foreign sources have been very reluctant for a long time to touch the oil here at the prices, and now that they feel that they have no competition for it, in the apathetic temper of home consumers, they are more indifferent than at any time this season. Bids from any foreign source are practically worthless for trading; that much is probably realized at the time they are sent and they are effective only in pointing out to the traders here the improbability of an important export business unless prices come down in a substantial way. Just how Europe has got along with so little cotton oil this year is better understood now than a little while since. It has had a sufficiency of the other oils for soap purposes by shifting its wants from one to the other and as it has not had more than ordinary good business, it finds now about the usual surplus of the raw materials; the promises then of forced foreign demand for cotton oil are not flattering, and it would seem as if with an effort to sell the oil to Europe that prices satisfactory to it in a marked way would be the outcome. It is quite certain that a good deal of the oil will have to be sold to Europe if home conditions are to be anyway improved at any time. With some of the surplus oil off the market it is probable that the much larger home consumption of it looked for when the compounds are quickened in trading will steady affairs from any decline that comes about.

While Europe has taken so much less of our cotton oil direct this year, and because of the shifting of soap demands to other materials, as implied, and the comparison of the outward movement of it is held up to the trade disadvantage, it must be considered that a larger trade with it in our compounds has been done with it than ever before be-

cause of the high cost of pure lard, and that just so much more of the oil has gone out in the manufactured product; but this is reckoned by some people into account when they speak of our larger than last year home consumption of the oil for the season thus far.

As we wear along to the new cotton crop year there is materially even greater disinclination to buy cotton oil as no marked damage has as yet happened to the cotton crop. A greater assurance of the cotton crop is, of course, needed, for more confident dealings in the oil even for the fall deliveries. If the cotton crop comes up to present expectations of it there would be little disposition to carry old oil over. Then again the corn crop continues promising except over the South and there are expectations of an enormous crop of the grain. It is the general fat supply from the new crops that is in part making buyers very cautious over trading at present, particularly if they can get along with any special description of fat other than those held at high prices; and it would seem as if the usual cotton oil buyers can be more indifferent than over most other fats because the supply of the oil is most abundant and by reason in part of the much less than ordinary export takings of it for the season and the late diminished home consumption. With tallow, greases and lard it is a different proposition; their productions and general statistical positions have direct influences. Thus the production of tallow is thirty five to forty per cent. short over the country as against an ordinary summer season's make, and ordinary demands use it up close, while an enlarged movement in it, and which is probable as soon as trading in the compounds increases, would probably send its prices higher; and lard has the benefit of a lighter summer hog movement and packing. Usually cotton oil is materially helped by the lard and tallow drift of prices; but, as implied, effect from them at present is unimportant.

The Hull (England) market is also suffering from indifferent foreign buying; it has declined 4½d. this week.

It is remarked that the soapmakers of this country are unwilling to take cotton oil at all freely at present; it is a dispiriting feature, coupled with the otherwise dull movement in it. It is understood that the soap business is not very good and that the soapmakers would be naturally cautious over buying the raw materials; but some of them are dismayed over the prices of the cotton oil by making a comparison with some other soap oils. For instance a nice grade of the palm oil is on offer at 5¼c., laid down in Boston, and its relatively low general prices

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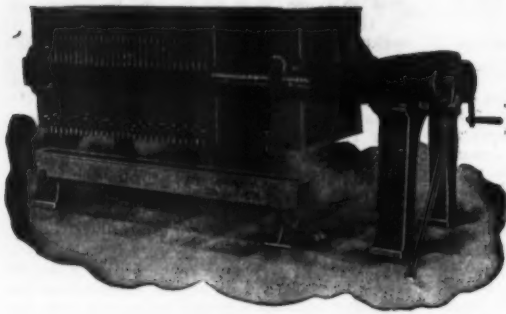
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WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 Liberty St., New York City.

are apparent. It is all very well to say that the soapmakers are not as enthusiastic over taking the palm oil as they were latterly, when some of them bought very largely, and because, as asserted, it does not combine as well with the animal fats as some other materials, and, as well, perhaps, of the dull color rendered; but the fact of the matter is that the large holdings by some of the soapmakers of the palm oil means just so much soap material that will have to be used up, and displaces demands from them for the cotton oil, and proportionately of tallow, etc., while the fact that the price of the palm oil is cheap as against cotton oil has some influence against trading in the latter.

In our many years experience of seasons of high prices for commodities most generally used, there has always been a development of a diversion of demand from them because some other product could be got along with, or used to fill in, at a lower price. Cotton oil, therefore, is suffering in some degree from the feature.

We expect, however, to see before long a more active taking of cotton oil, in the necessity, perhaps, of getting rid of some portion of the stocks of it to Europe, but as well with the belief that the compound makers will soon be much more actively at work over it, and for the reason that there is little doubt but that the pure lard market will soon settle to a line of prices over which the compound buyers will get confidence. The lard market has been under sharp manipulation, but it is likely to be controlled for a strong line of prices, by reason of supplies of the product and an expected diminished hog movement.

In New York there have been offers to sell lots of 100 bbls. prime yellow at $43\frac{1}{2}$ @ $43\frac{3}{4}$ c. for July and August deliveries. There has been a little demand for new crop oil at 41c. for first half October; $40\frac{1}{2}$ c. for all Oc-

tober; 39c. for November, and 38c. for December; this has included a little export interest. There have been further offers to sell bleaching grade at 42c. in tanks in New York. New Orleans has offered good off yellow at $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 c., and prime yellow at 42c.

New crude in tanks has been offered in the southeast in small lots, at 31c. for October and November and has 31c. bid for more important lots, while in Texas 32c. is bid for it for September; 31c. bid for it for first half October, 30c. bid for October, November and 29c. bid for December.

The sales are 600 bbls. prime yellow, in New York, in lots, at $43\frac{1}{2}$ @ 44 c.; 400 bbls. do, August, $43\frac{1}{2}$ @ $43\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. do, July, at $43\frac{1}{2}$ @ 44 c., and 500 bbls. good off yellow, in New Orleans on private terms; 6 tanks new crude at the mills, fall deliveries at 31c.; white, in New York, quoted at 47 @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c., and winter yellow at $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LATER.—The market is not improved by the further advance in lard, as it continues very dull. Sales at the mills of 2 tanks of crude, November delivery, North Carolina, at

$29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8 tanks, do, November and December deliveries, Alabama, at 30c. At New Orleans sales of 1,250 bbls. good off yellow and prime yellow on private terms. It is said that there had been offers to sell new crop prime yellow from New Orleans, guaranteed shipment, to Europe, for the fall deliveries at $38\frac{1}{2}$ c., but New Orleans is now stronger as it has been sold a good deal.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Lone Oak Cotton Oil and Gin Co., Lone Oak, Tex., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The Pine Level Oil Mill Co., Pine Level, N. C., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by Jesse Parker and others.

The Whitewright Cotton Oil and Mfg. Co., Whitewright, Tex., has increased capital from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The Independent Refining Co., Charleston,

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.



The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS

The American Cotton Oil Company

Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York

27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK



S. C., capital \$50,000, has been organized by Morris Israel, R. K. Dargan and others.

The sale of several mills in Oklahoma, the Indian Territory and Northern Texas to a New York syndicate is rumored.

The Tensas Cotton Oil and Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, La., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by John C. Hamilton, E. Steinhart and others.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has eased off during the past week, a little, as buyers have shown no interest. There is however, very little desire to sell and notwithstanding the absence of demand, we have not had any decline to speak of. We think however, that the mar-

ket is in a decidedly better state than it has been for some time as Europe seems to be more disposed to take hold of oil at a shade less than our compound lard. There is also a better demand for oil from soap makers on account of the recent advance in tallow. This article is very scarce at present and the market for future oil on the basis of 30@31 cents crude oil and at this price Europe seems to be somewhat interested.

As regards the probable course of the market, we cannot possibly anticipate much lower prices for the moment on account of the strength and advance in associated fats. In fact, we would not be surprised to see the market do a little better if lard and tallow continue its upward course. We quote today as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 44c. asked, 43½c. bid; do, August, 43½c. sales; do, September, 44c. asked, 42c. bid; do, October, 41c. asked, 40c. bid; do, November, 39½c. asked, and 38½c. bid; December, 39c. asked and 38c. bid; do, January, 39c. asked and 37½c. bid; off summer yellow, 42c. asked and 41c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 47c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 47c.; Hull quotations of cotton seed oil, 26s. Crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 33 to 36c, according to quality and from 29½ to 32½c. for new crop prime, according to shipment and freight rate. New Orleans market for prime oil 41½c. and for off oil 39½c. Peanut oil is unchanged at 6¼c. for prime yellow.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Charles Weissman, Antwerp; A. H. Parnall, London; Fr. C. Jaussens, Antwerp; W. J. Gorman, E. A. Valentine, H. S. Waters, Chicago; Edward Barber, Cincinnati; F. C. Dervis, St. Joseph; H. M. Drake, J. H. Hundley, St. Louis.

New Members: C. H. Betts, M. Caragil. Proposed for membership: Benjamin W. Appleton (merchant miller), Buffalo.

Memberships quoted at about \$325@350.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

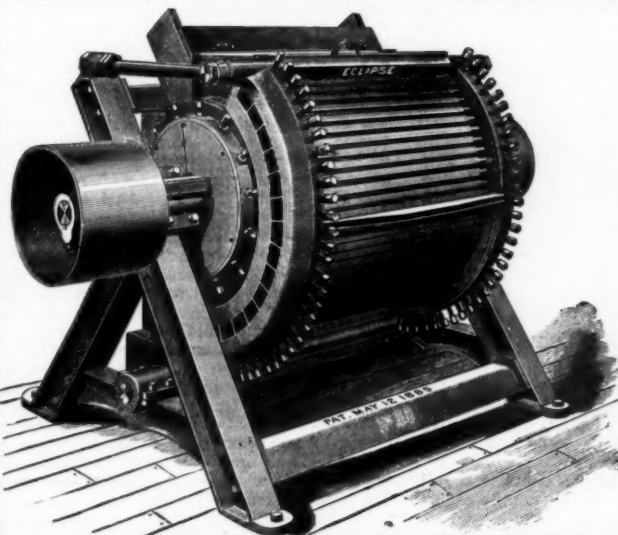
Write for Catalogue

L. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

ECLIPSE COTTON SEED HULLER with RING OILER BOXES



We make

Cotton Seed Linters
with Pat. Automatic
Feeder & Condenser

Hullers and Feeders

Linter and Gin Saw
Filing Machines
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Knife Grinders

Cotton Gins

Feeders

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CARVER COTTON GIN CO., EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., U.S.A.

THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL

—AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER—

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

Hammered Shafts & Ball Bearings
Safety Springs; Ring Oiling Bearings
and many special features

Built on Honor & Sold on Trial
Positively Guaranteed to be Without
an Equal

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE SPREAD OF BEEF PRICES

The retailers are finding corn-fed beef as high as 12½c. a pound, good mixed finished beef around 10½c. to 11c. and straight grass-fed beef down as low as 7c. per lb. wholesale. These prices are very high for this time of the year. It is to be expected when Texans are selling at record prices on the hoof, and livestock receipts are falling off at the centers.

The retailer will now need to turn his attention to shop management and learn to save all he can in management and selling. The average butcher has paid less attention to shop management than he has to any other end of his business.

FLIES AND MEAT

Reduce your flies. Flies kill off custom. Customers don't like flies. They make the buyer feel that the meat is not fresh. Green flies, especially, produce nausea to the sight. Keep the shop clean.

Don't let that box of fat and meat scraps lie under the counter by the hour. It is out of sight, but it tends to draw flies and to make the air of the shop smell. Keep moving those trimmings for the fat man into the cooler. That is a little trouble, but it will pay you in more ways than one.

One old stinking bone will make all the air around smell. Then what will a box of under-the-counter scraps do?

HAND DELIVERY BY MEN OR BOYS

It is a question whether little boys or active young men make the best deliveries for meat markets. Butchers have different experiences in this respect. Those who use young men say that one good man delivery takes out four times as much meat and delivers the orders twice as satisfactorily as boys, and at about double the cost. The cheapness of the boy is made so by his quickness to tire, disposition to loaf or play and lack of intelligence in handling the customer or the order. The man, say the others, gets the talk habit with the customer, the beer habit and the chum loaf at corners. The system is worth experimenting with by butchers.

PUTTING CUT MEAT ON ICE

A butcher writes and asks:

"What do you think of cutting chops and laying them on ice to keep them nice and fresh?"

The practice is a bad one for the meat. It may make the customer buy them more quickly, but whether she will wish such again is a question. Cold draws the suste-

nance out of fresh meat. It is chops so treated that the lady cannot tell, in eating them, whether they are mutton, veal or something else. The flavor is virtually gone, and with it much of the food value of the flesh. Depositing fresh meats on ice is bad for the meats. It will not draw trade.

THREE REQUISITES FOR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

Paper read by Daniel B. Murphy at the meeting of the Rochester Retail Grocers' Association.

"We are engaged in business for profit. There is little of the sentimental about the average business man. His self-preservation among his mercantile associates and the protection of those dependent upon him are what commend his constant and earnest attention and make bearable the routine drudgery incident to commercial life.

"The discouraging fact ever confronts the struggling business man that over 90 per cent. of those who engage in mercantile pursuits fail, either directly or indirectly. Notwithstanding this disturbing feature of our business, we should keep prominently before us the truth that there is something in life's struggles besides dollars and cents. A man who is confronted with inevitable failure and who sacrifices honor and integrity for any salvage in the nature of dollars and cents is dishonest and unworthy of confidence; while, on the contrary, the man who preserves his honor and integrity, even at great financial cost, retains in a higher degree than before the respect and admiration of his fellow men. We should be at all times manly, honorable, faithful and reliable. These qualifications are indispensable to every successful business man, and, what is more to the point, they are within the reach of all.

"There are at least three essential requisites for the successful management of business. These are character, capacity and capital. While all these requisites are fundamental, the greatest is character. No man can hope to permanently succeed in life's struggle whose line of action is not based upon the principles of honesty, uprightness and integrity. A merchant should be honest with himself, honest with his patrons and honest with his fellow business men.

"To be honest with himself implies a full and accurate knowledge of the details of his business affairs. He should keep his books in such a manner as to enable him at any time to show definitely what his assets and liabilities are. His books should indicate daily the amount of stock on hand at cost, the amount of his book accounts at actual value and, also, the amount due his creditors. He should also have before him as a stimulus to greater effort a comparative statement of daily sales and expenses, extending over a series of years. A successful enterprise cannot stand still. It must be progressive in order to be enduring, and every employee should share this commendable ambition of his employer.

"In this connection I might say that it is very important that a merchant should have his stock fully protected by fire insurance. Insurance companies assume this risk for him at a reasonable compensation. It is their business to take risks of this kind, and not the merchant's.

"A merchant should also be honest with himself to the extent of appreciating fully what a priceless boon it is to have it known in commercial centers of the country that he is reliable and trustworthy in every transaction, that his word is synonymous with his bond, and that he is ever keenly sensitive to the necessity of preserving his good name. Without honor, integrity and manhood, a man

has nothing and can have nothing. These qualities are vital to every man, whether in business or out of business, and their value cannot be estimated on a basis of dollars and cents.

"Secondly, a merchant should be honest with his patrons. This implies that there should be on hand a well-arranged stock of merchandise, kept in neat and attractive manner. It means, also, that it is incumbent on him to give honest value, full weights and correct measurements. It means, too, that there should be absolutely no misrepresentation. Trading stamps, chromos, prizes and other subterfuges should not be employed to secure patronage. The unreasonable complaints that arise in the life of the merchant should be met with tact and diplomacy and the patron appeased if possible, but not at the cost of principle or self-respect.

"A merchant should also be honest with his fellow business men. This implies that when called upon to give his experience with regard to the standing of a certain customer, the information should be candid and reliable. This brings us face to face with the most deplorable feature of mercantile life, viz., loss sustained through worthless accounts."

Mr. Murphy here gave statistics which he had gathered from commercial agencies, and which showed that the aggregate loss because of liabilities involved in failures in this country, from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, was \$1,788,719,267. The average loss for each year was thus \$178,871,026.70. This average was more than the total capital of the 209 State banks, the 60 trust companies and the 326 national banks in the State of New York, in the year 1900. It exceeded their aggregate capital by more than \$10,000,000.

"How are we to guard against excessive losses?" continued Mr. Murphy. "This question comes home to every one present. There is no serious question about the truth of the common expression that 'credit is too cheap,' nor about the kindred saying that 'credit is too freely granted.' Credit should always be judiciously granted, and never indiscriminately or in a haphazard manner. A man who grants credit should be a good judge of human nature, and with tact and discretion should secure proper information from the applicant for credit as to his financial and moral responsibilities, who his references are, and, also, whether he is disposed to comply in every respect with the terms of settlement submitted to him. There should be a distinct understanding as to the amount of the account, since every account should have its limit, and, also, that the obligation contracted shall be discharged at least monthly.

"You must have courage to say 'no' to the unworthy applicant, and there are many of this class who apply for credit without having any basis whatever for such favors. You find competition sharp and the margin of profit necessarily small, and, therefore, you are not warranted in taking unreasonable financial risks. You are not warranted in taking all the possibilities of failure to pay, such as sickness, loss of situation, etc., on the part of the debtor.

"Financial responsibility is not, after all, the only basis of credit. Moral responsibility, in my judgment, is quite as important and more desirable. I have infinitely more respect for, and confidence in, a person who pays from a high sense of duty than I have for a person who pays because he cannot avoid payment.

"In our dealing with the debtor class, we must not forget that they have some rights that we are bound to respect. We must discriminate between the reprehensible debtor, who can pay, but will not, and the unfortunate debtor, who is well disposed, but through circumstance is unable to pay his honest obligations. The first are clearly without the pale of our sympathy, while the latter are worthy of considerate treatment, and should not be numbered among disreputable debtors. We must be ever on our guard against the vicious debtor, who, with fervid eloquence and brazen assurance, goes from merchant to merchant with the studied purpose of adding another name to the long list of those whom he has already shamefully and criminally defrauded."

WEBBER'S PICNIC.

Wednesday was "Webber Day" at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. It was the occasion of the annual picnic of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, and all Harlem seemed to be there. The popular north-end resort was simply packed with the members of the society and their legion of friends. Overlooking it all was Richard Webber, the one who made the affair possible by the up-building of his great business, proud in the thought that his several hundred employees and their friends were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The festivities began at 2 p. m. with an entertaining vaudeville programme which kept the audience interested until 5.30 p. m., when an adjournment was taken to the grounds. There a barbecue had been prepared for everybody. It was a veritable old-time feast that was fully appreciated.

At 8 p. m. dancing commenced and continued until a late hour.

At 10 o'clock there was a drawing for an upright piano and a silver water set, both the gift of Mr. Webber, to the occasion. Each patron had been given a coupon ticket, and those deposited between 2 and 7 p. m. participated in the drawing. The lucky ticket holders were: Winner of piano, Wm. P. Cunningham, 8 E. 85th street; water set, James Swan, 119 E. 120th street. Both are customers of Mr. Webber's. The drawing was done by little Miss May Shipman. The prizes were presented by Hon. Chas. W. Dayton (ex-Postmaster of New York City). The grand march was led by Richard Webber and Mrs. Richard Webber, Jr. The attendance was about 8,000 people.

The committees in charge of the picnic were as follows:

Arrangement Committee—P. J. Gately, chairman; Ven Webber, F. A. Kassebohm, T. J. Metz, J. Berrian, J. Gilligan, H. P. Shipman. William Webber acted as master of ceremonies.

Ladies Committee—Miss K. McKinnon, chairlady; Miss J. Mansen, Miss E. Weisbecker, Miss A. Kugler, Miss M. Robb, Miss M. Mulligan, Miss L. Lister, Miss L. Taylor, Miss J. Powers, Miss A. Hughes.

Reception Committee—James Dougherty, chairman; Ott Busch, Emil Burri, Michael Maher, David Bell, John Mullaly, Frank Coffey, Robert Brennan, Vincent Long, Peter Jockel.

Floor Committee—W. A. Carmody, director; E. F. Kirwin, assistant; T. Carlowitz, C. Ayers, P. Mierisch, E. Busch, L. Brennan, D. Halpin, C. Corrigan, J. Quirein.

Police Committee—M. Elbthal, captain; W. Schmidt, Fred Krieger, Ed Rennersen, H. Griesel, G. Kauffman, J. Rennie, Aug. Schnur, D. Sheehan.

Press Committee—R. Webber, Jr., chairman; A. C. Ayer, Jr., Chas. O'Connor, P. C. Steinacker.

The officers of the society are: President, John J. Moore; vice-president, Chas. Cary; treasurer, H. P. Shipman; financial secretary, T. G. Lynn; recording secretary, H. Feig; corresponding secretary, W. McCabe; sergeant-at-arms, G. H. Fisher.

Board of Directors—Chairman, C. Cary; H. Boehm, C. Ayres, W. Matthews, F. Sinsinger, J. Byrnes, D. Halpin, T. Riccio, F. Wurzburg, G. H. Fisher.

TRYING TO CLASSIFY THE FROG

The Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries has a peculiar constitutional problem to solve. The exportation of frogs' legs into the United States has grown to an enormous industry which threatens in a few years to almost exterminate the species in this country. So the department has been requested to institute a close season during the month of May, but a question as to its power to do so arises. If the frog be a fish the Dominion authorities have power to institute a close season, but some scientists contend that frogs come under the category of game, and this would leave the fixing of the close season in the hands of the provincial authorities.—Canadian Grocer.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The butchers of Orange County, Cal., raised \$100 for a fellow marketman who was in the Fullerton, Cal., hospital for several weeks from a stab received at the hands of a drunken Mexican.

Now that the poultry men of Minnesota have formed a State organization, the old hen may be expected to hold her head up and cackle for higher prices for her new spring brood.

The State of Kentucky has had dismissed its own indictment charging the Louisville Packing Company with selling adulterated sausages in violation of the pure food law. Having its "skirts cleared" the L. P. Co. can now go right along selling sausages.

In the case of Ector Horton et al., vs. the Fort Worth (Tex.) Packing and Provision Company for alleged negligence, the surviving members of the family of the deceased have secured a verdict for \$5,000. The suit was for \$20,000.

The new W. S. Hurlburst Company, of New Haven, Conn., intend to carry on a general meat, grocery and provision business. Its capital stock is \$12,000.

Secretary Holland of the Texas Butchers' Association is a most energetic man. A fellow asked him the other day: "Holland, do you ever get tired?" "Never stopped to think about it," was the reply and he just plugged right on.

SHORT MARKET WISDOM

Be sure that your butcher frock is clean before observing the spots on your lady's dress.

Don't be a fool if you ain't born that way. Don't try to look wise if your speech is silly.

Little attentions in business go farther than little "dodgers."

Your market is not the only one on the street. Buyers circulate and see things.

A wise butcher studies his own business and lets his competitor's alone.

Be sure your listener is "easy" before you begin to jolly.

The buyer who eats meat begins to know something about its quality and price.

The butcher with the fewest yellow cards outside has the most customers inside.

Don't get stuck on yourself. Give the customers a show.

A good jolly may win smiles, but it's the cash you are after.

Do you ever put yourself in your customers' shoes to see how you would like your own beef?

Jokes and puns may be funny, but they belong more to the vaudeville stage than to the butcher shop.

NEW SHOPS

Frank A. Munsey is invading Waterbury, Conn., with a "Mohican" store.

John Grass has opened his new meat market on Fifth st., Wahoo, Neb.

W. H. McKenna's new market (now building) at Brentwood, N. Y., will be opened in a few days.

William Corkens last week opened a meat and provision store on South Meridian st., Anderson, Ind.

J. B. Prettyman opened his new market at Knox, Ind., a few days ago.

Wm. Bailey & Son are now in their new meat market at Windsor, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANGES

August Roller has bought Gottlieb Reuter's market at Lansing, Mich. Mr. Roller was with the Hammond Co.

C. C. Stukeby bought the City Meat Market, at North Little Rock, Ark., from Miss H. E. Ferguson.

John A. Reese has bought the noted Elkhorn meat market at Watertown, N. Y., from Lucius E. Reese.

Mr. Frank succeeds the market firm of Peters & Frick at Iowa City, Ia.

Harry B. Hess and Charles Newcomb have bought Charles L. Towne's market business at Enfield, Mass.

W. A. Bowen and Edward Hardindorf have bought Frank Mangle's meat market on Main st., Little Falls, N. Y.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

William Hall, the prominent retail butcher, of Market st., Paterson, N. J., died there last week.

Ole Halverson, formerly well known in the meat market business, died of tuberculosis in St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth, Minn., last week.

Charles Bridge, the well-known meat man of Albany, N. Y., died last week at his home. He retired from Van Antwerp & Co. and business in 1894.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Freeman's meat market has been burned in the conflagration of the sawmill town of Donaldsville, Ga.

The East Side meat market at Greeley, Col., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000.

Among the losses of the \$250,000 flood at Pike, N. Y., was Elwell's market. It was washed away.

Elliott G. Leather's provision store at 880 Main st., Worcester, Mass., was gutted by fire a few days ago. The loss is about \$2,500.

Holton's butcher shop at East Fellowfield, Pa., was slightly burned last week.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. NELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Cohen, Hyde, 1995 3d ave., to D. & W. Hegemer, F., 933 Amsterdam ave., to C. Petry 590
Stalinowky, E., 218 Eldridge, to J. Trachtenberg 1,600

Bills of Sale.
Dornberger, S., 1365 5th ave., to Fink & Bilowitz 400

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Gebele, A., 195 Wycoff ave., to A. Kirsch 150
Guttenberg, F., 1001 Fulton, to J. A. Sharp 500

Bills of Sale.
Kirsch, A., 195 Wycoff ave., to A. Gebele 200

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Arnone, F., 192 Hester, to A. Voepel 2,000
Fader, W., 191 10th ave., to P. Mahl 85
Kullmann & McArdle, 699 E. 177th, to L. Grundhoefer 3,900

Capelle & Barchi, 7 3d ave., to Blecher & Pavero 1,200

De Ferrari & Bonfiglio, 44L W. 12th, to G. Yasoriero 512

Levine & Bass, 2174-2326 3d ave., to G. Levine 1,000

Ringhel & Wolf, 248 Broome, to J. Ringhel 299

Truchinsky, J., 896 6th ave., to J. Paulson 1,000

Weinberg & Feuerstein, 26 Bond, to S. Amsterdam 100

Weissman, L. W. S., 186 Forsyth, to S. Amsterdam 120

Bills of Sale.
Bengell, F. 16 3d ave., to P. Peterson 6,000

Cardella, V., 9 Prince, to C. Clemente 105

Geies, J. & W., 324 Canal, to H. Fried. Goldstein, L., 254 Broome, to A. Mergensbesser 250

Lefhovitz, S., 1664 Madison ave., to B. Breschman 600

Parnes, P., 264 Grand, to L. Abramson 3,150

Rosenberg, J., 40 Clinton, to S. Shapiro 200

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Freedman, S., 136 Osborne, to W. Shapiro 250

Labriola, M., 365 Humboldt, to V. Santarsiew 200

Pascale, A. & B. Pooneson, 335 Park ave., to M. Gatte 55

Caillias, F. C., Coney Island, to E. R. Bishon 100

Price, W., Cropsey ave. and Bay 22d, to C. R. Biehler 150

Wollman, A., 394 Bushwick ave., to M. Director 200

Peter Hernia, who murdered butcher Bernard Kanter at Wellington, N. J., because the marketman would not give him 5c. worth of dog meat, must hang for his dastardly act. The Court of Errors will not interfere.

The meat markets of Grand Rapids, Mich., are in line for a weekly half-holiday during the hot summer months. Only two shops now stand out. The new order went into effect on Thursday.

John A. Reese, who now runs the Elkhorn meat market at Watertown, N. Y., is combining other eatables on his sales counters.

Daub & Hughes, who recently succeeded the market firm of Black & Daub, at Findlay, O., have pulled down their blinds.

W. A. Bowen, of Salisbury, has purchased Frank L. Maug's meat market at Little Falls, N. Y.

THE ANTI-MEAT TRUST CLUB IS DEAD

A lot of people out at Battle Creek, Mich., got it in their heads that meat was too high. So they formed a local Anti-Meat Trust Club. That was two months ago, when they started out to get meats cheaper through their own little combination. Here is what the Grand Rapids "Press" says in a funeral sort of a way about it:

That Battle Creek anti-meat club, formed to show the meat trust who's who, lasted just two months. It reminds one of the man who, clad in his nightgown only, tried to freeze a howling dog to death by holding him in a snow drift.

This little business circumstance should be a lesson to others who think that people will sell them beeves cheaper than they will to others and that they can kill meat more cheaply than those equipped for the business can. The highest bidder still buys.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—J. E. Williams, Ala.; meat market; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—J. E. Dutton, Hartford; meat market; if interested inquire at office (4).—B. L. McGurk, Hartford; meat; discontinued.

ILLINOIS.—J. A. Owens, Collinsville; meat, etc.; sold out.—J. E. Rupp, Congerville; meat; sold out; Paul Nitschke, Jerseyville; meat; chattel mortgage; Wm. Caldwell, Milford; meat; chattel mortgage, \$1,656 R. E. mtge, \$2,534.

INDIANA.—Frantzman Bros., Chrisney; but.; succeeded by C. Frantzman.—Lot Barter, Huntington; meat; sold out.—Killworth & Wolf, New Haven; meat; Blaising & Killworth succeed.—T. H. Ocheltree, Wingate; meat; succeeded by Ocheltree & Son.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lloyd B. Brown, Fall River; prov., etc.; dead.—Spaulding & Simonds, Everett; prov.; Spaulding has withdrawn and B. J. Simonds continues business.

—Percy D. Boyd, Boston; prov.; bill of sale \$1;—Russian & Alloian, Boston; prov.; chattel mortgage, June 24, 1901, discharged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lee & Kenna, Concord; prov.; if interested inquire at office (20).

NEW YORK STATE.—Patrick F. Gallagher, Troy; meat; bill of sale.—Henry Runge, Yonkers; butcher; chattel mortgage, \$200.

OREGON.—Bethke & Petzold, Oregon City; meat; dissolved, Bethke continuing.

PENNSYLVANIA.—J. & H. Frey, Tamaqua; butchers; discontinuing.—Joseph Goyette, Pawtucket, meat, etc., dead.

TENNESSEE.—Albert L. Hawkins, Nashville; meat; chattel mortgage, \$100.

WISCONSIN.—Frank Juras, Milwaukee; meat; out of business.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The St. Joseph, Mo., Retail Butchers' Association and the local Grocers' Association have consolidated. The consolidation was effected on July 3. The name of the new organization is the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association. The following officers have been elected: C. J. Pohle, president; I. L. Daly, vice-president; Z. H. Nelson, recording secretary; W. E. Sullivan, financial secretary, and G. F. Foster, treasurer. A board of directors was selected as follows: L. A. Kieffer, John Egli, Fred Mueller, George Akers, W. E. Sullivan, C. J. Pohle, Z. H. Nelson, S. S. Allen, G. F. Foster and I. L. Daly.

Delegates from St. Joe to the convention at Kansas City. The convention meets July 15, 16, 17.

This is the way they do it in Binghamton, N. Y. When the butchers and grocers desire to close all day, like on July 4, they sign a petition. The following signed the July 4 Holiday Closing:

E. Finney, P. J. Hastings, S. F. Arnold & Co., Stiner Bros. & Co., W. E. Catterson, H. R. Bauer, S. O. Hogg, Humes & Smith, Jones & Parsons, F. E. Spaw, W. H. Siver, W. D. Musson, S. A. Hempstead, Cordon Bros., Shea & Mulford, W. H. Buck, E. F. Hopton, James M. Torpey, R. W. Sampson, McKinney & Foley, M. O. Edson, Sleeper & Kinney, D. Crocker, Fred Parsons, M. G. Harding, E. E. Spoor, Al. Terry, S. N. Thompson, A. H. Leet, E. S. Harding, L. E. Osborn, S. D. Decker, W. N. Croffut, C. E. Connelly, James P. Cronin, C. K. DeWitt, Thorpe & Grover, C. M. Lake, W. Twiss, Kinney Bros., E. H. Heitzman & Co., C. J. Cook, D. E. Barnum, Carter & Scudder, H. H. Sherwood, Chambers Bros., F. J. Scott, Mereness & Jacobs, Samuel Jones, Waite Grocery Co., F. W. Boyce, William Fletcher, Collins & Springer, J. Regon, John Lonergan, A. J. Stever, M. D. Wilbur, James Tompkins, William Van Vorce, J. S. Smith, T. M. Greacen, Blakesley & Bagg, G. W. North, H. H. Ayers, L. Schindler, F. I. Case, L. D. Scott, J. Bosson, Jr., A. W. Alexander, Yetter & Co.

The Sunday closing of butcher shops in Jersey City, N. J., is a red hot proposition just now. The Benchmen and the barbers have formed a reciprocity alliance. They are making it hot for their "bosses" who open on Sunday. The Benchmen prosecute every butcher who sees the Sunday closing ordinance with only one eye and a wink with the other.

The Benchmen's picnic in Hoboken, N. J., last week was a successful affair. Everyone had a good time at Grand View Park. The officers of the association are:

Charles Wehlau, president; Henry Sperling, vice-president; Wm. F. Bockman, treasurer; James Ward, financial secretary; H. Heinsohn, recording secretary; H. Meyer, sergeant at arms.

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GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

R. A. Adams, of the Adams Bros. Co., was in Philadelphia the first part of the week.

The sale of the St. Louis Dressed Beef plant will, it is understood, cause some changes in the New York City staff.

The G. H. Hammond Co. moved over bag and baggage on Tuesday to the corner of 10th ave. and 14th st. The company has large and comfortable offices in its new quarters.

The Indianapolis Abattoir Company, at Bloomfield st. and 10th ave., was making a "dandy rush" this week on what a lot of experienced butchers called native beef. It was good enough to fool them. The price was right.

The abattoir of the New York Retail Butchers is still a matter in the mind. Nothing definite has been done. The air is full of rumors and squabbles over it.

Little "after 3 p. m." games of pinochle are becoming popular among the fresh meat men in the West Washington Market.

There is a strong rumor that the Fulton Fish Market will find a slip and a new home at West Washington Market.

The rumor factory keeps president "Ike" Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Co. denying things. That naturally makes a fellow mad. The U. D. B.'s head ought to know if his plant is sold or not.

A lot of petty thieving is going on in old Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. The police seem to have no eyes, or don't care.

The police had "Bill" Vogel before the magistrate of the Jefferson Market Court for an attempted assault upon Henry H. Blanchard, the butcher, at West Washington Market.

Sam. Sandman, a butcher, with Bernard Landman, the butcher, at 1649 First ave., was found dead in his room in the rear of the shop last Saturday morning. Heart disease caused death.

A "GRASS-FED" DISAPPOINTMENT.

Some butchers in a New England town had been telling their customers the following: "When the 'grass-fed' beef comes along things will be lower." When the expected viand did arrive the customers turned up their noses at it and "wouldn't have it as a gift," they said.

Sensible Butchers

Fifteen sensible marketmen of Lansing, Mich., have signed an ironclad agreement not to use trading stamps. They have been bit or know of friends who have suffered by using such trash.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY

A four-horned sheep is an unusual thing. There is one at Escalante, Utah. The curiosity is a four-horned wether owned by Griffin Bros., of that place. Two of the horns stand straight up like a wide angled "V." The other two curve out and fall like a semi-circle at the side of the neck. This strange animal is well grown and naturally attracts much attention.

The Ohio State Retail Butchers' Association meets in convention in the fall at Columbus, O. The local association is discussing the plans of a big barbecue to the craft and the public.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, July 9, 1902: Beef, 7,500 lbs.; veal, 3,635 lbs.; mutton, 100 lbs.; lamb, 2,685 lbs.; poultry, 4,000 lbs.; pork, 6,800 lbs. Total, 24,720 lbs.

THE NEW YORK RETAIL BUTCHERS' ABATTOIR

The matter of a Retail Butchers' Abattoir moved another peg this week—according to rumor. The interested parties had an option on a piece of ground taking up the entire front from 39th to 40th streets on 11th ave., (200 feet), and running back 125 feet. This option expires, it is stated, on July 15. It is now asserted that the promoters finally purchased the property on Tuesday and will take title. The purchase price is around \$150,000. The leaders do not care to admit or deny the report at this time. The matter will most probably be finally settled at the meeting Tuesday night next.

Some of the biggest butchers in the city say that the abattoir will never be built and there is a "nigger in the woodpile" in the rumored purchase of the ground for an abattoir. Some of these interviewed butchers are monied members of the Retail Butchers' Association. They give the following cold blooded reasons for their belief and for their refusal to subscribe for abattoir stock. The statements of these butchers are grouped as follows:

1.—That the Board of Health will only give a slaughtering permit and will not give one for rendering or a fertilizer factory, thus making the killing of beef expensive.

2.—That the concession in the articles of association or incorporation which permits shareholders to purchase their meats elsewhere, if they choose, will, of itself, kill the success of the scheme, because, as it is, "city dressed" beef under existing conditions now sells at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound higher than the same grade of "Western dressed" which, admittedly, is marketed here at a loss.

3.—That the entering of the New York retail butchers into the abattoir field will cause the wholesalers to protect their distributive market by putting up retail markets all over the city to handle their own meats to the consumer.

4.—That the butchers themselves are not a unit. The Retail Butchers' Association has many of the best butchers as members of it, but the association's entire membership is but a small fraction of the butchers of the metropolis.

5.—That, already, the abattoir war is on between the factions in the East Side Association. The fight was one of pocket and convenience to get the plant on the West Side by one set and on the East Side by the other set. The successful faction is led by Aaron Buchsbaum and the Blochs who are among the wealthiest and best known of the New York City marketmen. The leaders of the other faction are disgruntled and sulking.

6.—That there are not more than 100 butchers of the city associations directly interested in the abattoir fight and thirty-two of these are its backbone, as well as its bone of contention.

7.—That not more than \$150,000 in stock has been subscribed and not a cent paid in. A close and persistent canvass of the city failed to win that support which was expected after the butcher mind had been, presumably, so impressed by recent newspaper talk.

8.—That while outside associations have passed resolutions endorsing the action of the

butchers promoting the Retail Butchers' abattoir very little stock has been taken outside of New York City in the enterprise.

9.—That the formulated scheme to ship fresh carcass beef to outside butchers will be hampered by the fact of unavailable refrigerator cars for this purpose.

10.—That \$1,500,000 cash will be needed to build and equip a 4,000-cattle-per-week plant. This sum will not be found.

11.—That for the killing floor of a 4,000-steer plant per week there must be in the coolers, in the pens, on the road and "on tab" at the other end fully 24,000 head of livestock as a starter. That means six weeks' killing in sight. Every beef abattoir requires a sight of six weeks of stock for slaughtering. For average good cattle this means a weekly cash outlay of at least \$280,000 of capital for the livestock buying end of the business. This expense must be stood for three weeks or \$840,000 before there is any return. Then, of course, there is the operating expense in connection with this gathering of the livestock. There will be, also, the capital necessary for the manufacturing and distributing end of the newly starting meat business.

12.—That there is a belief that certain influential parties are more largely interested than are other parties because some of them will hold the prominent positions and draw bigger salaries than those who are expected to get their pay out of dividends.

13.—That those who are expected to take \$20,000 to \$50,000 of stock have not taken above \$5,000 worth on paper, showing their own want of absolute confidence in the enterprise. The biggest subscribers are "slated for good fat jobs" in operating the Retail Butchers' Abattoir, if the scheme goes through.

14.—That the "favored few" will get the best and pick of the carcass stuff at "the price fixed" and that the others will be forced to take the "seconds" and leavings at the same price or go elsewhere for stuff, and, may be, find a polite but effective boycott facing them.

15.—That a year of high cattle and high beef may be a good one in which to float a company on sentiment, but it is a bad one in which to begin killing and selling meat for a profit.

16.—That it will take 1,500 butchers at \$1,000 cash each to raise \$1,500,000 of hard money. There are not 1,500 retail butchers in New York City who could raise \$1,000 of spot cash each. After weeks of canvassing for subscribers for stock to raise the necessary \$750,000 of stock on paper for purposes of incorporation, not 100 subscribers have been found and not \$200,000 of stock taken.

One of the butchers above referred to said: "The average New York City butcher cuts four cattle a week. According to that it will take 1,000 co-operators to take off 4,000 cattle per week. They can't get them. Why, 200 butchers ain't a fleebite, and it wouldn't pay to build an abattoir for that many. That's been tried too often before and failed. Butchers don't stick together nohow. That abattoir will never be built but, if it is, it won't run two years.

"Rendering shop fat is another matter. In that case the butcher gives over a waste product at a small price and the renderer of shop fat has that start. Rendering abattoir long fat at first cost will be another item. Besides, there never was such a fat year as last year and this year and there may never be again. Selling skins is also another matter."

The National Provisioner simply gives the above news as it is given to its reporters without bias or comment. It is a butcher matter between butchers.

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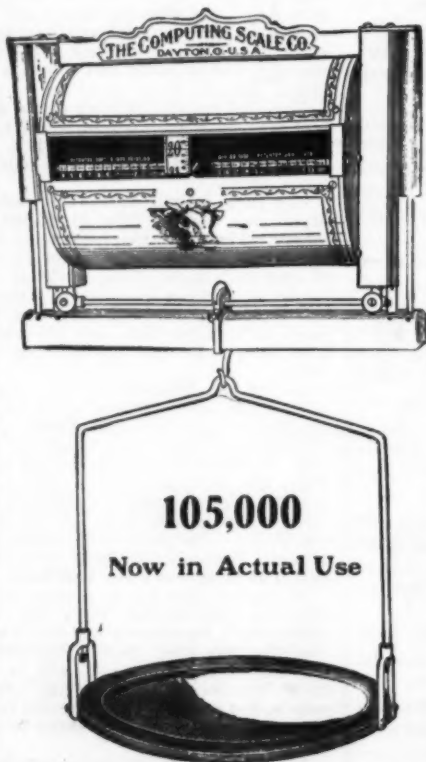
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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 47,500; last week 33,500; same week last year 63,200. There was an increased movement the past week in range cattle with quality improving. Market generally uneven. There was a scarcity of dry lot steers and what few are coming bring extremely high prices. The top this week was \$8.50, the highest ever paid here. All grades below best are generally 15 lower for the week, but closed steady, and with signs of firmness in market next week. Good corn stuff has stiffened up the last two days. Stockers and feeders had a dull week, country buyers waiting to see crop assured before investing heavily. Big movement in southern cattle, with prices generally 15 lower and with a firm close.

Hog receipts this week were 27,400; last week, 26,400; same week last year, 122,300. Feature of market was extremely light receipts in face of a further advance. Top was 8.17 1-2. With bumper corn crop almost in sight farmers refuse to market light stock. Proportion of pigs in receipts practically nothing. Bulk advanced for the week 25 cents, closed 7.70 to 7.80.

Sheep receipts for the week were 14,800; last week 13,900; same week last year 16,800. Market was considerably higher first half of the week, but declined in last half. Lambs sold up to 6.85. On Monday fed New Mexicans of 68 pounds sold at 5.30 and on same day Texans sold at 3.25. General decline was 20 cents since Monday, buyers claiming they were paying more than at other markets. Close was firm with good clearance.

Hides are slow sale. Green salted 7 cents; uncured 6 cents; dry salt 11 cents; horse hides 3.00; sheep pelts 50 to 70.

Packers purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,186	6,634	3,248
Fowler	915	4,257	981
Schwarzchild	4,515	3,385	2,499
Swift	6,761	8,003	2,932
Cudahy	6,127	5,154	2,002
Ruddy	702	116	416

OMAHA

CATTLE.—The market for desirable fat cattle and cow stuff has advanced 10 to 15c this week and the tone to the trade has been very strong for anything good enough to attract competition from local dressed beef men and shipping buyers. Throughout the week the demand has exceeded the supply of good cattle, while there has been the usual indifference on the part of packers and a weak market for the medium and common stuff. Business in stockers and feeders has picked up a bit. Good heavy feeders are fully a quarter higher, while decent grades of all weights are bringing substantially stronger prices. Common stuff is not selling much better than last week.

HOGS.—This has been a high week of the year in hogs. Receipts continue fairly liberal with the quality good as a rule, and there has been no let up whatever in the demand from packers. Although there is the customary discrimination on the part of

packers against the common light and underweight stuff and packers are still paying a premium for the good heavy and butcher grades, the range of prices has not been very wide and local values for the bulk of the hogs are practically on a par with Chicago, leaving no shipping margin. Western Iowa is furnishing 40 to 50 per cent. of the receipts at present, as there is no inducement to ship east. Last month hogs averaged 232 pounds, ten pounds lighter than a year ago. More good young hogs are being received than ever before in the history of this market.

SHEEP.—Receipts have been liberal this week, but the quality of the offerings has been rather common, that is, most of the receipts have been on the feeder order. Packers have been very bearish as a general thing, but there has been an improved demand for the stockers and feeders, and prices have been fairly well sustained in stock of this kind.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, July 5th, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Cattle, 24,679; hogs, 14,346; sheep, 8,522.

CATTLE.—Native receipts were liberal, but included very few good cattle. Top for the week was \$8.00 for one load of 1,330 lb. steers. Bulk of best steers here were 15 to 25c. lower; medium to pretty good kinds were 25 to 50c. lower; common grades ruled about 25c. lower. Cow and heifer butcher stuff was in moderate receipts and quality was not as good as last week. Very best grades of thick, fat ones sold about steady; medium to pretty good kinds were off 25 to 50c. Receipts of stockers and feeders liberal; best grades declined 15 to 25c; medium to common ones were slow sale at unevenly lower prices. Receipts of milk cows and calves were fairly liberal; best grades held steady, while common and medium ones sold \$2.50 to \$5.00 per cow and calf lower. Full range for the week was \$17.00 to \$50.00 per cow and calf, with bulk going at \$28.00 to \$41.00. Under moderate receipts, veal calves closed about the same as last week. Quarantine receipts were heavy, amounting to 650 cars, or 150 more than last week. With liberal receipts each day, our market gradually declined, until best grades were 25 to 40c.; medium to pretty good kinds about 50c., and common grades were about 25c. lower than the close of last week. Receipts this week included some of the best cattle here this season, which, however, were not sold here. Receipts of cows and heifers were liberal, and bulk sold 15 to 25c. lower. The run of bulls was moderate, but demand was not good, and values closed generally 10c. lower. Receipts of calves were heavy; the forepart of the week prices declined, but later re-acted, and closed about the same as last week, bulk selling from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per head. During the week steers sold from \$2.35 to \$6.25, bulk bringing \$3.50 to \$5.30; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$5.20, bulk, \$2.60 to \$2.65; stags and oxen, \$3.00 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.25.

HOGS.—Week opened with light receipts and higher values. Later, under more liberal offerings, an easier feeling prevailed, and prices declined 5 to 15c., the heaviest decline being on the light grades. During the week a top of \$8.02 1-2 was reached, which is the highest price paid for some time past. The

week closed with business being transacted on the following basis: Butchers' and prime heavies, \$7.50 to \$7.85; light mixed, \$7.30 to \$7.70; heavy pigs, \$6.85 to \$7.25; light pigs, \$6.00 to \$6.85; rough heavies, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

SHEEP.—Under moderate receipts, prices advanced 25c. on both sheep and lambs. We quote following values: Best sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; best lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; best bucks, \$2.00 to \$2.25; stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; cull lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Purchases for week were.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.	6,726	4,963	2,529
Swift & Co.	8,881	4,968	3,083
St. L. Dressed Beef Co.	1,232	1,700	358
Armour & Co.	3,112	.....	.....
Butchers	680	1,602	995
Eastern Account .....	.....	748	.....
Hammond & Co.	184	.....	.....
Kingman & Co.	248	.....	.....

CATTLE.—Receipts were heavy yesterday but nominal to-day, and prices are steady to 10c. higher than last week's close.

HOGS.—Under moderate receipts, prices are 5 to 10c. higher than Saturday's quotations.

SHEEP.—Prices are not much different from the close of last week.

ST. JOSEPH

Receipts of cattle last week showed a good increase with the last several weeks, which was due to the free movement of Kansas and Territory cattle, as there was no marked movement of native offerings. Good to choice corn beeves continue to hunt a higher scale of prices, with the bulk selling from \$7.25 and upward, while the grassers and commoner kinds are on the toboggan. The former class of cattle sold steady to 10c. higher at the close of the week, while the latter grades declined anywhere from 25c. to 65c. The good heavy cows and heifers lost 25c., and all other kinds broke 50c. to 75c. The demand from country sources was ahead of the supply of good grades of stock cattle of all weights, and values gained 15c. to 25c., but common grades were of slow sale at no better prices.

Supplies in the quarantine division were the largest in numbers of the season, with steers making up a heavy quota of the arrivals. The demand was good at 15c. to 25c. lower values, with 20 loads of good to choice steers going at 6.15 early in the week. Cows were in moderate proportion, and the demand was strong, although values lost 25c. Best kinds sold at 3.

The trend of hog values last week was higher on most days of the week, with packers eager for the supplies. The quality showed much improvement over the quality of the offerings of the previous week, with the average weight displaying an increase. Good quality pigs continued in light supply and under the wants of the buyers. To-day prices ruled the highest since 1893, with a range of prices from 7.65 to 8.15, and the bulk of the sales at 7.80 to 8.

Arrivals in the sheep pens were of light proportions, with the majority of the offerings running to Texas sheep of common to medium quality, and Wyoming range sheep of fairly good character. Natives were in marked reduced supply. The tendency all week was for a higher range of prices for all decent kinds of sheep and lambs, and values advanced 15c. to 25c., but common grades were of dull sale at no better figures. Best spring lambs sold at 7.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 23.)

tes. city steam for export, and 150 tes. do, to the refiners, all at \$10.40@10.5; 100 tes. No. 1 city at \$10.50; 350 tes. western pickled hams, part at \$12½@13, and 9¾@10c. for California hams, 14,000 lbs. loose city pickled bellies, 16 lbs. ave., at 11½c.; 12,000 lbs. do, 10 lbs. ave., at 11¼c.; 2,500 lbs. do, 12 to 14 lbs. ave., at 11½c.; 50 boxes dry salted clear bellies at 12½c.; 2,500 loose city pickled shoulders at 9@9½c.; 3,800 loose city pickled hams at 12¼@13c.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
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ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

LIVE STOCK
RECEIPTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, July 2.....	19,489	1,422	32,792	24,228
Thursday, July 3.....	6,460	648	20,183	7,329
Friday, July 4—Holiday.....				
Saturday, July 5.....	819	8	6,610	3,154
Monday, July 7.....	10,923	355	22,526	28,405
Tuesday, July 8.....	4,712	1,777	18,124	14,750
Wednesday, July 9.....	15,500	1,300	27,060	15,000
Week thus far.....	37,135	3,432	95,650	58,155
Same period week ago.....	38,570	4,202	78,480	63,460
Same period 1901.....	46,530	2,119	50,739	51,255
Total last week.....	45,805	4,858	105,282	73,943
Previous week.....	50,559	5,819	153,457	78,234
Cor. week 1901.....	46,086	3,403	107,591	61,505
Cor. week 1900.....	45,576	3,480	93,225	57,814
Shipments:				
Wednesday, July 2.....	3,507	74	6,502	1,475
Thursday, July 3.....	4,420	119	3,706	2,511
Friday, July 4—Holiday.....				
Saturday, July 5.....	456	21	888	1,510
Monday, July 7.....	2,880		3,780	2,082
Tuesday, July 8.....	1,408	17	2,119	3,527
Wednesday, July 9.....	3,000	50	4,000	1,500

Range of Cattle Values.

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	@8.70
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	7.75@8.50
Fair to medium shipping, ex. steers.....	7.00@7.75
Plain to common beef steers.....	6.00@7.00
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Fair to medium feeders.....	3.50@4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.....	3.00@3.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.00@5.50
Bulls, common to medium.....	3.00@4.00
Good fat cows and heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	3.50@4.50
Common to good canning cows.....	1.75@2.75
Veal, Calves, common to fancy.....	6.00@6.50
Corn fed Western steers.....	6.50@7.50
Fed Texas Steers.....	6.00@7.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	4.00@5.50

Range of Hog Values.

Extra prime heavy.....	@8.17
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	7.90@8.10
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.75@7.90
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.65@7.80
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	7.55@7.70
Good to choice light mixed.....	7.40@7.60
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	7.45@7.70
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	6.75@7.10
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	6.00@7.00

Range of Sheep Values.

Export mutton, sheep and yearlings.....	3.00@4.50
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.25@3.75
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.35@3.70
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.75@4.00
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.00@3.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@3.00
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.....	2.00@2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	4.00@5.00
Lambs, poor to fair.....	4.00@5.50
Lambs, good to fancy.....	5.50@6.50

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

Armour & Co.....	21,400
Anglo-American.....	8,800
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,500
Continental Packing Co.....	6,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	2,300
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,000
Nelson Morris & Co.....	6,300
Swift & Company.....	18,100
S. & S.....	4,400
City Butchers.....	4,400
Total.....	82,100

General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—With the continued advance in the market for choice heavy hogs the range in prices grows perceptibly wider, as the buyers are reluctant to pay an advance for the underweight and common hogs, as the best grades are the cheapest when the dressed weight is considered. A few prime heavy hogs this week sold as high as \$8.15@8.20, but it is harder to dispose of the common sows kind at 7.60@7.85, so that the country shippers should see the necessity now more than ever before to buy the inferior hogs with a good margin and not expect top prices for that kind.

The extreme outside prices (\$8.10@8.20) are held before the eyes of the shipper as a glittering prize, and in a measure they are blinded to the fact that the ordinary run of mixed hogs are selling at a discount, and as the

great bulk of the receipts consists of that kind considerable disappointment and loss has been the result. Quality is what sells the hogs now, and as the season for brood sows is at hand, in our opinion they are bound to sell at a considerable discount all through the season, and if the shippers will bear this fact in mind when purchasing they will find they will come out better in the end.

The general situation remains practically unchanged. The supply to come forward is moderate, the stocks of provisions are comparatively small, the price of grain is advancing, and with the phenomenal consumptive demand it is no wonder that the trade looks forward to a continued high market all through the summer. Should nothing unexpected arise even present prices may look low but still advise operating on the present market, and not try to discount the future.

We are now experiencing the full effect of the summer heat, and as the loss from dead and crippled hogs is correspondingly large shippers cannot be too careful to see that the hogs are not overheated en route. The continual watering and showering of hogs in transit, however, is causing a greater shrinkage after arrival, but even that is preferable to the heavy loss caused by dead hogs. Hogs are also receiving more or less soft feed now, which has a tendency to heavy shrinkages, and we would therefore advise our shippers to buy their hogs with a good margin.

The falling off in the quality of the offerings would indicate that the hogs are being marketed very closely, as present prices are very tempting to a majority of the producers, and believe we cannot look for much, if any, increase in the receipts for sometime to come. The outcome of the growing corn crop is as yet problematical, and even should a "bumper" crop be raised and matured, as now seems very likely, the effect would not be felt in increased hog receipts until some time next winter, so that taking everything into consideration believe the prospect favorable for higher prices before the end of this month.

With 30,000 hogs on the market to-day (Wednesday) the market reacted 5@10c. from the high point of the week, but closed in good shape with the hogs fairly well sold. We believe the prospect favorable for hogs bought to sell here from 7.75@8 for the near future.

CATTLE.—The feeders and shippers of cattle this year certainly have reasons for self-congratulation, for while the price of feed is high the finished stock is selling at a comparatively high range. Of course, the prices current for strictly grass-fed stock is low compared with the market for well matured dry-fed cattle, but the good grass steers are selling from 5.50 to 6, with the medium to good kinds from 5 to 5.50. There are, in fact, very few cattle marketed from the Western ranges, but we look for more of that kind before the end of this month. There is a variety of opinion as to what effect liberal receipts of grass range cattle will have on the market, but the trade generally looks forward to comparatively good prices throughout the season, although the market may rule somewhat lower on this kind than at the present time.

The receipts of Texas cattle continue liberal, and some 1,200-lb. cattle sold as high as 6.60. The highest price so far paid for corn-fed natives is 8.70 and 8.20 to 8.40 for the choice grades generally, with the common to fair stock at a large discount. The flies in some sections of the grass country are becoming more or less troublesome, and the cattle are not making the good gains noted earlier in the season, which will help explain the inferior grade and quality of some of the cattle marketed. The feeders are also loath to feed cattle with high-priced grain long enough to mature them, and in consequence there are few of them making their appearance. Shippers cannot be too careful in grading their stock for market, and we still advise keeping a good margin on everything that lacks either fat or quality as they come in competition with the great bulk of the offerings, including the large run of Texas, and sell at disappointing figures. However, the shippers generally have no reason to complain, as they were never more prosperous.

The market for stockers and feeders con-

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.90	11.00	10.90	10.95
September.....	10.80	11.02½	10.80	10.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.72½	10.77½
September.....	10.80	10.87½	10.77½	10.82½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.67½	18.72½	18.60	18.65
September.....	18.80	18.87½	18.67½	18.77½

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.05	11.05	10.92½	11.00
September.....	11.00	11.07½	10.92½	11.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.80	10.80	10.65	10.70
September.....	10.85	10.87½	10.72½	10.77½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.77½	18.77½	18.60	18.60
September.....	18.85	18.87½	18.67½	18.70

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.95	10.97½	10.95	10.95
September.....	10.95	11.00	10.95	10.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.60	10.65	10.60	10.65
September.....	10.70	10.72½	10.62½	10.72½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.50	18.50	18.25	18.47½
September.....	18.62½	18.65	18.37½	18.60

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.00	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
September.....	10.97½	11.15	10.97½	11.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.70	10.82½	10.70	10.75
September.....	10.70	10.82½	10.70	10.82½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.55	18.60	18.52½	18.60
September.....	18.60	18.72½	18.60	18.72½

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.12½	11.15
September.....	11.10	11.22½	11.10	11.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
September.....	10.80	10.82½	10.80	10.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	18.65	18.65	18.57½	18.57½
September.....	18.75	18.80	18.65	18.70

tinue slow for all except the better grades, and prices about 25c. lower, as the demand is small from country buyers. However, the choice heavy feeders continue to find a good outlet at strong prices, as well as the better quality light stockers, although the trading was very small all along the line. Butcher stock does not show much material change from last week, the market ruling about steady.

SHEEP.—The sheep market is about 10@15c. higher than the close of last week, a majority of the Western grass wethers selling at 3.40@3.50. The lamb market, however, is in bad condition, prices 40@50c. per hundred lower. The quality of the native lambs coming now is not as good as formerly, and, owing to the wet weather all over the country, no doubt they will continue poorer in flesh. Quite a few Western range lambs were put on the market this week that sold from 6 to 6.50, but the market closes with 6c. practically the top for Western lambs. Believe lambs will sell still lower, but think the sheep have about struck the low point of the season.

Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Green and S. P. meats are higher, with a fair demand for S. P. meats of all kinds. Trade in green meats slow: We quote today's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 av., nominally 11½; do., 12@14 av., nominally 11½; do., 14@16 av., nominally 11½; do., 18@20 av., nominally 11½; green picnics, 5@6 av., nominally 9½; do., 6@8 av., nominally 9½; do., 8@10 av., nominally 9½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 av., nominally 9½; green skinned hams, 16@18 av., nominally 12½@12½; do., 18@20 av., nominally 12½@12½; green clear bellies, 6@8 av., nominally 13; do., 8@10 av., nominally 12½; do., 10@12 av., nominally 12.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

CORNER, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.45
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.50
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clar.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$4.00	\$3.15
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, 1/2 doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$14.50
Plate beef.....	13.50
Extra mess beef.....	12.00
Prime mess beef.....	13.40
Beef hams.....	21.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14 1/2
Insides.....	16 1/2
Outsides.....	14
Knuckles.....	16
Reg. cloths.....	12

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 13 1/2
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 14 1/2
Shoulders.....	a 10 1/2
Pieces.....	6-8 av. a 11
Breakfast bacon.....	a 10 1/2

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 9 1/2
Hocks.....	a 6
Dry salt pure ribs.....	a 3 1/2
Pork Ter derloins.....	a 15
Pork loins.....	a 12 1/2
Spare ribs.....	a 9 1/2
Trimnings.....	a 6 1/2
Boston butts.....	a 9 1/2
Cheek meat.....	a 5
Leaf lard.....	a 10 1/2
Skinned shoulders.....	a 9 1/2

BUTTERINE

	F. O. B. Chicago.	F. O. B. Kansas City
No. 1. Natural color, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2		No. 1. Nat. Color 11
No. 2. " 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2		No. 2. " 15
No. 3. " 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2		No. 3. " 16
No. 4. " 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2		No. 4. " 17

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation granulated.....	a 4 1/2
Yellow clarified.....	a 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.70
Michigan gran. carlots, per ton.....	2.40
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 45
Hog bungs.....	a 10
Medium, each.....	a 4 1/2
Small, each.....	a 1 1/2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 62 1/2

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 7.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,026	1,902	31,661	6,113	
Sixtieth St.....	1,705	126	7,229	2,804	576
Fortieth St.....					14,961
West Shore Railroad.....	2,956	44		423	
Lehigh Valley.....	2,608				3,070

Totals.....	9,325	170	9,290	34,925	23,728
Totals last week.....	10,349	185	11,642	42,953	23,686

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JULY 7.

	Live cattle.	Live Qrs. of sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., ss. Majestic.....	1,200		
Morris Beef Co., ss. Lucania.....	1,900		
Swift Beef Co., ss. Minnehaha.....	1,200		
J. Shamberg & Son, ss. Menominee.....	260		
J. Shamberg & Son, ss. Minnehaha.....	335		
Schwarzschild & S., ss. Menominee.....	260	1,150	
Schwarzschild & S., ss. Minnehaha.....	335	1,700	
Schwarzschild & S., ss. St. Louis.....		1,120	
E. A. Blackshire, ss. British Prince.....	525		
L. S. Dillenbach, ss. Pontabella.....	20		
Miscellaneous, ss. Pretoria.....	12	150	120
D. G. Culver, ss. Antilla.....	8		

Total exports.....	1,735	170	8,605
Total exports last week.....	1,612	1,015	12,085
Boston exports this week.....	1,063		7,000
Baltimore exports this week.....	948	500	
Philadelphia exports this week.....			400
To London.....	2,548	6,840	
To Liverpool.....	1,178	500	8,370
To Southampton.....		1,120	
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	20	170	125
Totals to all ports.....	3,746	6,70	16,455
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,155	5,267	20,517
Montreal not received.....			

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.35 @ \$8.40
Medium to fair native steers.....	6.10 @ 7.25
Common and ordinary native steers.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Open and stage.....	2.75 @ 6.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.00 @ 5.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.50 @ 6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Grassers.....	" @ 8.20
Buttermilks.....	4.00 @ 5.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	8.00 @ 8.10
Hogs, medium.....	8.10 @ 8.20
Hogs, light to medium.....	8.20 @ 8.30
Pigs.....	7.00 @ 7.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.25
Lambs, prime.....	@ 7.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	@ 6.50
Lambs, common to fair.....	@ 6.00
Sheep, selected.....	@ 4.50
Sheep, prime.....	@ 4.00
Sheep, good to choice.....	@ 3.50
Sheep, common to fair.....	@ 3.00

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Choice native, light.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Common to fair, native.....	10 @ 11

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Native, com. to fair.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Good to choice heifers.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 8
Choice cows.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stage.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stage.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	6 @ 7

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	12 1/2
Veals, good to choice.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Buttermilks.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	@ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 9 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.....	6 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 12
Spring Lambs, medium, to good.....	10 @ 11
Spring Lambs, common to fair.....	10 @ 11
Spring Lambs, culls.....	8 @ 8
Sheep, choice.....	8 @ 8
Sheep, good.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Sheep, fair to medium.....	7 @ 7
Sheep, culls.....	6 @ 6

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	14 @ 15
Turkeys—Western toms average best.....	13 @ 14
Turkeys Poor to fair.....	8 @ 11
Chickens, Phila. broilers, large, fancy.....	28 @ 25
Chickens, Phila. broilers, mixed sizes.....	18 @ 20
Chickens, Penn. broilers, large, per lb.....	14 @ 16
Chickens, Penn. broilers, small.....	14 @ 16
Chickens, Western broilers, large dry-p'd.....	15 @ 16
Chickens, Western broilers, small.....	12 @ 14
Chickens, Southern broilers, small.....	12 @ 14
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Western, scalded, avge. best.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Southwestern.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	10 @ 11
Old Roosters, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Spring Ducklings, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	20 @ 15
Spring Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	20 @ 22
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	@ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/2 @ 14
Dried beef sets.....	@ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 10
Pickled bellies, light.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 @ 14

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, Western, large per lb.....	@ 14
Broilers, small, S'thern & S'th'wn.....	13 @ 14
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, old per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & Southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	20 @ 25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$250. @ 200.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 30c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Heart, beef.....	7c to 8c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	10
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	10
Bacon.....	10/	15/	10
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	10
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	10
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	10
Pork, per bbl.....	1/0	2/	10

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large seared
ers berth terms, July 1/7 1/4 Cork for orders.
July 2/ @ 2 1/4.

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	36.50
XX sheep, per dozen	4.50
X sheep, per dozen	3.50
Blind Ribby sheep	2.75
Sheep, ribby	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50
X lambs, per dozen	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	1.75
Oulls, lambs	60 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 22
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per D, F.O.S.	42
Hog, American, 14 bbls., per D	42
Hog, American, kegs, per D	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	2 1/2 3
Beef, rounds, per D	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	8
Beef, bungs, per D	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	59
Beef, middles, per D, f. o. b. N. Y.	9 12
Beef, middles, per D, f. o. b. Chicago	54 6
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	3 2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 2

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/4 39 1/2
Redded—Granulated	4 1/4 41 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 41 1/2
Powdered	4 1/4 41 1/2

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	21
1 extra	17
IX moulding	15
IX	14 1/2
IX	14
IX	13
IX	12
IX	11
IX	10
IX	9
IX	8

SPICES

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, long, black	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pepper, long, white	22	22
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	15	18
Pepper, shot	15	15
Allspice	7	10
Coriander	3 1/4	5
Mace	42	45

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb.	.15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	each	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14	each	1.52
No. 2 calfskins	per lb.	.13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	each	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	piece	1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb.	.13
No. 2 grassers	per lb.	.11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece	1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece	1.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece	1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece	1.25
No. 2 grass kips	piece	1.00
Ticky kips	piece	1.10
Branded heavy kips	piece	1.10
Branded kips	piece	.90
Branded skins	piece	.90

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda	2.05	a 2.25
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.30	a 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.32 1/2	a 2.45

Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.,

Chicago	18.00	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30, p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00

Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York

Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate	22.00	a 23.50
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	11.50	a 13.00
Azotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.00	a 3.15
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot	3.12 1/2	a
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.00	a
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.09	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.08	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	39	a 40

HOG MARKETS, JULY 11.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 25,000; went to sc. lower; \$7.35@8.20.	
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; steady to sc. lower; \$7.70@8.02 1/2.	
OMAHA.—Receipts, 10,000; easy to sc. lower; \$7.50@8.00.	
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$7.15@8.10.	
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 3,000; steady; \$7.50@8.25.	
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 7 cars; 5@10c. up; \$8.10@8.30.	
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; fairly active; \$7.80@8.10.	

LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 11.45.	
City Steam, 10.60@10.95.	
Refined, Continent, 11.50.	
Refined, South America, tes, 12.00.	
Refined, South America, kegs, 13.25.	
Compound, 8.12 1/2@8.25.	

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The only change we have to report since our last letter, July 1, is a slight advance in both blood and tankage, on account of light stocks and fair demand. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2@15 per cent., \$22@22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10@10 per cent., \$21@21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.90@1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.07 1/2@2.10 per unit f. o. b.

Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.35@10, \$2.37 1/2@10 per unit e. a. f. Baltimore.

Recent cables show considerable decline in sulphate of ammonia for winter shipment, and the prices is about \$2.90@2.92 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo oil market suffered for many weeks past from utter dullness and hardly any business reported. During the week under review the market has become more active, but at a considerable decline in price, the best grades being down 1c. per pound from the top, and the lower grades still neglected.

Neutral lard is not wanted in Europe at anywhere near the present cost of production, and hence business in this article at a standstill.

Cottonseed oil for churners is moving slowly for prompt shipment, but a good many inquiries are coming in for winter shipment of the new crop.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, July 11.—Closing.—Beef quiet; extra India mess 100. Pork firm; prime mess Western, 78s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., strong 50s. Bacon strong; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 56s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 58s.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 59s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 59s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 59s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 60s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., strong, 43s. 6. Lard strong; prime Western in tierces, 56s.; American refined in pails, 55s. 3d. Cheese steady; American finest white, 47s. 6d.; American finest colored, 48s. 6d. Butter nominal. Turpentine—Spirits dull, 35s. Rosin—Common firm, 4s 3d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7d. Linseed oil steady, 33s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 28s. 6d.

Cottonseed oil—Hull refined; spot quiet, 26s. 1 1/2d. Tallow—Australian, in London, steady, 33s. 3d.

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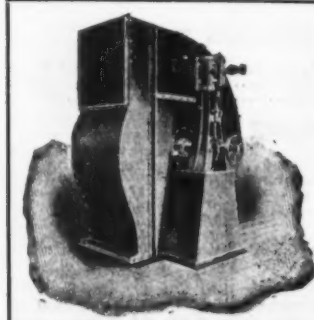


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